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ESTABLISHED 1887

Launching Of Shuttle Aborted at **Takeoff**

By Howard Benedict The Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida The delayed debut of the space huttle Discovery was aborted just our seconds before liftoff Tuesday questionable fuel valve and topped the engine firing in midse-

It was one of the more agonizing ancellations in U.S. space history, with a flight crew of five men and me woman sitting atop 500,000 callons (nearly 2 million liters) of olatile fuel

Two of Discovery's three main ngines actually fired before receivag the shutdown command, and heir ignition started a small gas ire at the base of the rocket. The laze was quickly extinguished shill officials nervously watched ne pressure of the main fuel tanks.

Micials with the National Aeroautics and Space Administration aid the flight crew was never in

Several hours later, officials estinated privately that it could be everal weeks before another atempt would be made to launch

The crew told George Abbey, irector of flight crew operations, 121 there were a few anxious mouents when the engines shot down, ut Mr. Abbey said, "They had no eling of danger. They were in intact with the [launch] conducor, and they knew what was going

Technicians struggled to find ad fix the problem with the fuel alve. One of the shuttle indicators nowed a problem with the valve, hile another indicated no trouble. The cancellation Tuesday morn-

g was the second in as many days at was not related to Monday's as replaced and operating Tues-

After a smooth, overnight countown, the abort sequence went like

On schedule, just before 8:43 M., Discovery's first engine shed to life, then the second, 120 illiseconds apart. Before the third. igine started, a launch computer w an alarm signal for a fuel valve nd gave the command to shut

- One of the engines had not been arted. The others closed down im-ediately, and NASA said there

- 'mrowed earlier this month from ter ship Challenger. The fuel

"We had a clear go, and we were all under way" when the signal a suspect valve was received, id Thomas Utsman, the shuttle The shoule engines, which cost

5 million each, are designed to e seven seconds before liftoff, abling the spaceship to reach full further before steel holddown pins to blown to release the shuttle.

Not since 1965 has an American Jacecraft come so close to liftoff ly to be aborted. Gemini 6 shut wn two seconds before liftoff af-

burning for one second. A NASA spokesman had estiated Monday that each day's counterproductive.
wentime would cost \$1.5 million
The sociation bill \$2 million, but Mr. Utsman said e cost might not be that high. "I feel it's in the several days' tegory," Mr. Utsman said of the

Asked about the possibility of eastronauts making an emergenexit from Discovery, Mr. Utsan said, "We considered in the said." Since it was evident that the said.

an said, "We considered it, but would be deadlocked as long as it never saw the data" that would contained money for the Nicara-

eats, the pilot, and Dr. Judith A. snik, Dr. Steven A. Hawley and entenant Colonel Richard M. uliane, the mission specialists. For the second straight day, the ew members waited out the. antdown for three hours while and overwhelming opposition in

ng on their backs in Discovery's the House. Mr. Utsman said that launch ntrollers carefully monitored

il tank pressures to make sure . els did not create an explosion it would have endangered the. 'It has been a year that has not en without difficulty," Mr. Uts-

in said. He was referring not only

eral satellites that failed to

Discovery delays, but also to

nieve working orbits when their ernal rockets mistired after shut-Engine trouble plagued Discov-· — the third ship in NASA's at -earlier this mouth. The No. engine was replaced with one in Challenger after a fuel cell used a three-day delay in the



Gary Hart, left, and Walter F. Mondale declared their friendship after a meeting Tuesday in New York.

Mondale and Hart Meet, Pledge Unity

By Milton Coleman Washington Post Service

NEW YORK - Walter F. Mondale and Gary Hart, bitter rivals for the Democratic presidential nomination, met Tuesday and emerged saying they were "of one mind" as Democrats determined to hlock President Ronald Reagan's

. The meeting, which lasted 90 ies at a rownhouse en Manhattan's East Side, was the first between the two since Mr. Mon-dale claimed the nomination June 6, the day after the final round of

Both men said they had not apol-

terous nominating processes in American history. Mr. Hart insisted that he would

continue efforts "to give the party positive options" at the Democrat-ie National Convention, which begins July 16 in San Francisco. But A Mondale staff report says his

running mate should be Tom Bradley, a black mayor. Page 3.

restraint, farely speaking publicly and aiming his verbal assaults al-most exclusively at Mr. Reagan.

There was no discussion Tuesday of a ticket including Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart, the two said,

party election rules and procedures for this year and 1988. The dominant themes in both

men's remarks were party unity, improved feelings toward one another and words of warning for Mr. We have agreed, not only to-

day, but prior to today, to do everything within our power to see that Ronald Reagan does not have a and term in the White House, be implied that he would act with Mr. Hart-said. This cannot hap-restraint, farely speaking publicly pen, and we are of one mind in our mmitment to see that it doesn't."

"If the Republicans and Mr. Reagan were betting on a divided Democratic Party, they can forget it," said Mr. Mondale. "The things ogized for sharp criticism during the meeting was accompanied that divide us are modest compared and district. The Rev. Jesse L. Jack-to things that divide the two of us son, the third candidate, also has described as "one of the most boissentatives of both candidates on from Mr. Reagan."

with the help of Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massaebusetts, who publiclyendorsed Mr. Mondale on Monday.

While agreeing to the meeting, Mr. Hart dropped his threatened credentials challenge to about 600 Mondale delegates, who he said during the campaign may have been elected improperly.

Mr. Mondale, for his part, said would support several of the Colorado senátor's proposed changes to delegate selection rules for 1988.

Both agreed to lower the minimum number of votes required to earn delegates in each congressio-

EC Leaders Agree To Reduce British **Budget Payment**

By Axel Krause

FONTAINEBLEAU, France -After four years of bitter dispute, the 10 European Community leaders agreed Tuesday to reduce Britain's contribution to the EC budget for the next three years. A spokes-man for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher described the accord as a good deal for Britain."

The agreement, Mrs. Thatcher said in a statement read to reporters at the close of a two-day summit here, will product a "durable sys-tem." She said the accord cleared the way "to press ahead with development of the community."

Senior officials and diplomatic observers at the summit said that the agreement represented a con-cession by Mrs. Thatcher to her partners. She had insisted that Britain's total net contribunon be reduced by two-thirds, but the agreement reached here involves a two-thirds reduction on a smaller

The European Community can now turn its attention to "the Europe of tomorrow," said a spokes-man for President François Mitterrand of France. The spokesman said that that the agreement represented compromises on the part of most summit participants. "It is an agreement of the 10, assuring the

uture" of the community, he said. Speaking at a press conference at the close of the summit, Mr. Mitterrand, who presided at the meeting, also announced that the EC leaders had agreed to establish ad hoe committees to "relaunch Eu-rope" in a range of areas.

The committees will attempt to

establish the following: liberalized flow of trade within the community, simplified border procedures, issuance of a communitywide passport, establishment of an EC radio and television network, implementation of common standards for EC

An eight-man panel representing at the proposal."

A union spok

ment on the British contribution, sources. The accord establishes a Mrs. Thatcher said, "I would have mechanism for payment of net conliked to have gotten more, but we tributions to the EC budget based faced the prospect of no refund for on a member country's relative eco-1983, this year, the next year or the nomic prosperity.

The agreement, designed to answer British complaints of unfairness, may have to be renegotiated within several years when the EC moves to expand its financial re-

Since 1979. Mrs. Thatcher has been seeking a "lasting solution" to the discrepancy between Britain's position as the EC's second most important net contributor, after (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

West German Strikers Study Compromise Plan

LUDWIGSBURG, West Ger-- The chief mediator in the West German metalworkers' dispute suggested on Tuesday a com-promise 38.5-hour workweek starting next April 1 to end the conflict, low in its seventh week, that has idled 400,000 workers.

Both sides reacted with cautious West Germany's central bank president warns about impact of

metalworkers' strike. Page 13. optimism. IG Metall, the metal-workers' union and West Germa-

ny's largest labor group, accepted earlier this month a management proposal for impartial mediation to end the strike.

Outlining his proposal Tuesday morning after an all-night bargaining session, Georg Leber, a former Social Democrat defense minister and nnion leader, said he recommended that a new contract reducing the current 40-hour workweek should run at least until Oct. 1.

research into the construction of a space station.

Asked at her news conference metal industry employers metal industry employers metal industry employers metal cannot pass over the offer."

And a spokesman for the employers metal industry employers metal industry employers metal cannot pass over the offer."

And a spokesman for the employers specified as the proposal and then recessed to meet



Georg Leber

I members agreed to meet again Mr. Leber's proposal would need the unanimous approval of the me-diation panel before it could be

considered a breakthrough. After the recess was called, Mr. Leber said: "It is good that both sides want to discuss it with their leaders to take a fundamental look

A union spokesman said: "IG why she had accepted the agree- separately with their advisers. Pan- management negotiators "lean toward 'ves' more than toward 'no.' Mr. Leber's plan envisions a 3.3 percent wage increase effective

next month and running through next March 31, when the 1.5-hour cut in the workweek would go into In addition, all employed metal-

workers would receive a one-time payment of 250 Deutsche marks [\$89.28] as compensation for the period since the industry's old wage contracts expired on Jan. 31 this

To preserve wage levels in a shorter workweek, Mr. Leber proposed a 3.9 percent compensatory raise from April 1, 1985. He also suggested a 2 percent wage boost on the same date for the length of the new contract.

Employers previously ruled out the union's demand for a 35-hour workweek at the same pay, saying it would boost costs up to 20 percent and price West German goods out of export markets. IG Metall had proposed a 35-

hour week without pay cuis as a formula for creating new jobs and putting half of West Germany's 2.1 million unemployed back to work. Management's counteroffer of a 38-hour week for night-shift workers was rejected by the union, which said only about 15 percent of the 2.5 million members would

benefit. On Monday, however, a studeni group strongly denied this, calling the reactivation of the marshals "a burbaric act and concrete manifestation of the fascist character of the

About 58,000 metalworkers are on strike in the two states. The strike, the biggest in postwar West Germany, has paralyzed the West German automobile industry and related industries. By late last

week, the strike had cost the metal industry 9 billion Deutsche marks in lost production, the employers'

as no physical damage to the utile despite the small fire. Aid to Nicaragua Rebels. The engine that did not fire was The ship Challenger. The fuel Cut From U.S. Jobs Bill The was located on the first firing

By Martin Tolchin New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The Scnate Nicaraguan rebels from an emergency spending bill to clear the way for \$100 million for summer youth

Senator Paula Hawkins, a Republican of Florida, cast the only senting vote Monday. This ended a monthlong deadlock with the House, which opposed the \$21 million in aid being channeled to the insurgents through the Central Intelligence Agency as immoral and

The spending bill, amounting to \$1.1 billion, now goes to President Ronald Reagan, who is expected to

sign it.
The House speaker, Thomas P. lay before attempting another O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massa-

ve made this necessary.

Discovery's commander is Henaid voted to delete the money rath-W. Hartsfield Jr. The all-rookie er than get themselves in a position w includes Charles D. Walker, of seeming to oppose summer jobs. Supporters and opponents of aid. to the Nicaraguan insurgents, who are seeking to overthrow the Sandinist government in Managua, agreed that the action might mean the end of the aid program in the face of dwindling Senate support

But the Republican leaders of Program.

the Senate pledged to revive the issue and said the rebels had sufficient supplies to last until Oct. 1.

The administration has given has voted 88 to I to delete aid to different estimates on how long supplies will last. The suggestion of Republican Senate leaders is that new efforts could be made to continue the aid in an appropriations bill for the next fiscal year.

The spending bill had seemed to favor supporters of aid to the Nica-raguan rebels since it linked the aid to several social programs sought by liberals. The supporters of aid to the insurgents argued that it was vital to prevent Central America from becoming Communist.

The Senate majority leader. Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, told the Senate that the administration now accepted the elimination of the Nicaraguan item. Critics of the aid said the White House had merely bowed to the inevitable. But Senator Edward M. Kenne Democrat of Massachusetts,

who opposed aid to the Nicaraguan insurgents, said:
This is a historic day, the day the tide was turned against the se-cret war in Nicaragua. In the effort to end this war, this administration

has finally blinked." The summer youth job funds would be in addition to \$724 million already appropriated and jobs in addition to the 724,000 jobs

previously financed.

The spending bill also contains
\$545 million for child nutrition programs and \$300 million for the Women. Infant and Children's



IN CUBA - President Fidel Castro, right, greeted the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson on his arrival in Havana. Page 3.

INSIDE

Sand Arabia and its Gulf allies have opted for air cover to protect shipping outside the Iran-Iraq war zone.

China's peasants are being encouraged to start rural workshops to ease underemployment in the countryside. BUSINESS/FINANCE

E South American nations reacted angrily to the U.S. prime rate rise, which will cost them millions of dollars.

III The Sources condition in Portugal is facing the realities of an enduring recession.

■ South Africa's Zulus oppose the government but also their leader's method of working within the apartheid system.

Marcos Says Insurgents Hold Mindanao Towns

United Press International MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos admitted Tuesday that some towns in the southern Philippines were under rebel con-

Mr. Marcos, in a speech to ruling party members elected to parliament last month, said be was shocked by the insurgency on the island of Mindanao. "I don't mean to alarm you, but within the leadership we are all

aware there has been an increase in the strength of the Communist Par-ty of the Philippines," he said. "Mindanao is in a state of anxiety." Mr. Marcos declared martial law in 1972, citing a growing Communist rebellion and leftist and rightist conspiracies to overthrow his regime. Martial law was lifted in

"It is very difficult for me to admit this, but I am shocked by the manner in which they have prolif-erated," Mr. Marcos said, referring to the military arm of the Commu-nist party, the New People's Army.

■ Anti-Crime Force at Work - William Branigin of The Wash->ington Post reported from Manila:

At least 25 persons have been shot and killed here by a special shot and killed here by a special government anti-crime force since its reactivation last week on the Students said that "the Marcos reorders of Mr. Marcos. The group was disbanded two years ago following criticism in the Philippines and abroad.

When it was created, the force, called secret marshals, killed at least 32 alleged criminals in three (Continued on Page 2. Col. 3)

months before the government called a halt to its work. Much of the criticism surround-

ing the revival of the force - from the Philippine press, students and civil rights groups — has centered on questions of due process and the prospect that the secret marshals could be turned against political foes of Mr. Marcos. The president has defended the marshals, contending that most Filipinos favor them and that the

hodies" seeking issues to use against his government. In response to public concerns, authorities said Sunday, a panel has been created to investigate the shootings. It will look into the backgrounds of those killed to dispel doubts about the credibility of

only objections come from "busy-

the secret marshals, police said. Mr. Marcos told reporters Saturday that an opinion survey he had ordered on attitudes toward the marshals had shown that "people want them to stay." He said that students were "gratified" by their

gime has to suppress the growing protest movement of the Filipino people because of economic hardships." The rising crime rate in Manila and some provinces has been attributed partly to economic diffi-

If mediators approve Mr. union would ask members in Baden-Württemberg and Hesse states to vote to end strikes they started on May 14. The vote would take at least several days.

Italian Communists Elect Natta, a Close Berlinguer Associate, as Leader

By Henry Tanner

PARIS - The Italian Commulinguer as party secretary, signaling its intention to continue the dead

leader's policies without change. Mr. Natia 66, a history professor and a party official for most of his life, had been one of Mr. Berlinis shield became loose. That guer's closest personal friends and political associates, especially durr ginal launch date, which was ing Mr. Berlinguer's last months in

decisive, particularly when Mr. as well as regional and local party Berlinguer early this year decided officials in the provinces—several to launch an all-out drive to bring hundred persons in all. nist Party chose Alessandro Natta down Prime Minister Bettino Two younger supporters of Mr. on Tuesday to succeed Enrico Ber- Craxi, a Socialist, whom he had Berlinguer, Achille Occhetto and

regarded as a potential ally before. Renato Zangheri, were a distant opposition at a meeting of the party's 175-member Central Committee in Rome after he emerged as the leadership's overwhelming choice during a week of consultation.

Mr. Natta was named without second and third in the consultation, according to party sources. Mr. Occhetto is head of the party's press and propaganda department Mr. Zangheri, a former mayor of Bologna, was called to party head-Two party leaders, Ugo Pecchioli quarters by Mr. Berlinguer recently and Aldo Tortorella, had can- as a close adviser. vassed each member of the Central Luciano Lama, the popular lead-

Labor, who had voiced reservations about Mr. Berlinguer's confrontation with the Socialists, finished to the sources. Giorgio Napolitano, who had expressed his disagreement with Mr. Berlinguer publicly, is understood to have been sixth.

Mr. Natta's choice thus is regarded as the strongest possible demonstration of continuity that the party leadership could make. This was stressed also by Mr. Pecchioli in a keynote speech to the

Italian General Confederation of fourth in the soundings, according some communities in Sicily and sudden death of Mr. Berlinguer, land. The party thus was not able to respected politicians. repeat its feat in the election for the European Parliament a week earlier, when it overtook the Christian Democrats in a nationwide vote for

the first time since World War II. The result of the regional elections, which were held Sunday and colorless but determined and some-Monday, seemed to bear out the times trascible party official who

party leader two days after the the Christian Democratic Party Communists took second place be-secretary, who held that the Comhind the Christian Democrats in munists owed their showing in the local elections in Sardinia and in European elections largely to the isolated rural areas of the main- who was one of the country's most

> show Communist gains in the regional elections compared to elections held in the same areas five vears ago.

Mr. Nntta has a reputation as a

Election results nevertheless

His support was reported to be Committee and other party bodies er of the Communist-dominated committee. Mr. Natta was named views of men like Ciriaco de Mita. has served in virtually all the departments of the party and does not shrink from asserting his au-

Like Mr. Berlinguer he is an intellectual whose commitment to the working class, the Communist Party's constituency, is political and ideological rather than from personal experience. "He has never held a screwdriver in his hand," a journalist in Rome said recently. According to the weekly Enro-

peo, Mr. Natia not only does not shrink from taking responsibility (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Leaders of the European Community gathered Tuesday at Fontainebleau. From left: Andreas Papandreou of Greece, Poul Schluter of Denmark, Pierre Werner of Luxembourg, Garret FitzGerald of Ireland, Margaret Thatcher of Britain, François Mitterrand of France, Bettino Craxi of Italy, Roud Lubbers of the Netherlands, Wilfried Martens of Belgium, Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Gaston Thorn of the European Commission.

EC's Next Hurdle: Avoiding a Deficit Agreements Fail to Resolve Problem of Funds This Year

By Bob Hagerty

FONTAINEBLEAU, France -Tuesday's agreements do not mean that the European Community's

One question left unresolved is how the community will avoid running out of money later this year.

Citing higher-than-expected year spending to prop up farm prices, the European Commission, the EC's executive arm, has estimated that revenue will fall short of spending by 2.33 billioo European Currency Units (\$1.86 billion) in 1984 and by 1,91 billion ECU oext year. The problem will face the EC budget council when it meets July

commission proposed in April that the EC borrow about enough to fill the budget gap from the central and "wine lakes."
banks of EC members this year.

Most of the re paying interest at market rates.

That idea, however, so far has

met with a cool response, particularly from Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands, the strongest About balf the EC's mooey supporters of controlled spending. comes from duties on food and

(Continued from Page 1)

West Germany, and as the seventh-

ranking economy in terms of per capita gross national product. Ev-

the issue, amid beated arguments

over annual rebates. The refund for

1983 was 750 millioo European

Currency Units (about \$600 mil-

Britain's predicament over the

rebates is mainly the result of late

entry into the community in 1973

and the fact that agriculture in Brit-ain is more efficient than in other

EC countries. This means that oth-

er countries, with important farm

sectors, received a large portion of

the EC bodget, which over the years has been dominated by subsi-

dies and payments to agriculture.

1984 agreed to here will rise to 1 billion ECU, a corrective, automat-

ic mechanism will be established

Britain's rebates would amount

to two-thirds of the difference be-

tween what it pays into the Com-

mon Market budget and what it gets back in farm subsidies and

other direct benefits. It will none

theless remain at least the second largest net contributor to the bud-

get, taking less from EC grants and

The effect of the oew system

could not be translated into a spe-

cific sum, but British officials said

that it represented "a better ar-

Danish Queen Meets Soares

LISBON - Queen Margrethe II

of Denmark, on the second day of a state visit to Portugal, discussed African and European Community

affairs Tuesday during a half-hour

meeting with Prime Minister Mário

Soares. She said earlier that Den-

mark supported Portugal's bid to

join the EC in 1986.

programs than it gives.

The key feature is this:

Although Britain's refund for

ea to resorvi

ıblin in 1979 I

lion at current rates).

To go forward, the borrowing other products imported by EC would need approval of all 10 members from outside the commumember countries.

If there is oo approval for borrowing, commission officials say that they will have to look for ways to cut costs and delay some pay-ments until early 1985. Such ma-neuvers allowed the commission to cope with a small budget gap last

year.

But delaying payments and cutting costs on a large scale would from the Furmers Commission. force the European Commission to make hard political choices about which programs and aid recipients

About 60 percent of the EC's 25 that the rise to 1.4 percent leaves billion ECU in spending this year is for agricultural programs, mainly for subsidizing exports and buying will go to pay for the 1984 and 1985 As one possible solution, the surplus farm products to support prices. Such spending has built the EC's ootorious "butter mountains"

Most of the remaining EC outlays go for such programs as youth uled for Jan. 1, 1986. training, job creation and development projects in the poorer areas of

agreed to give itself," a commission spokesman said.

Ex-Leader of Costa Rica Backs Strong U.S. Stand In El Salvador Conflict

By Joanne Omang Washington Post Service

INTERNATIONAL MEDALIN TOTOLINE A

ESCAZU, Costa Rica - Jose Figueres, the architect of Costa Rica's unarmed neutrality and a sharp critic of U.S. policy in Nicaragua, nevertheless supports President Ronald Reagan's approach to the conflict in El Salvador. A strong U.S. role, he said in a recent interview, is El Salvador's only

Mr. Figueres, who is 77, left his coffee plantation in 1948 to lead merrillas in the overthrow of a conservative government that had refused to hand over power after it lost an election. Eight months after taking power, he dissolved his 5,000-man army and in 1949 he turned the government over to the man who had won the earlier election. He himself was elected president in 1953 and again in 1970.

President Anastasio Somoza in oeighboring Nicaragua to over-

He repeatedly called for an end

government is not communist and pays lip service to democracy."

Such views made him a backer of the leftist revolution in Nicaragua, his son fought on the side of the Sandinists, who used the Figueres's estate in Costa Rica as a base.

Now, however, Mr. Figueres is "very happy with what the U.S. is doing in El Salvador," he said at his home in this San José suburb. "It's just what your role should be in this

Mr. Figueres said he welcomed the alleged CIA belp to President José Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador in his election in May. Mr. Duarte, "a social democratic without capital letters," can rally the States is afraid because it sees more European and Latin moderate left and more unrest here, and more to pressure Salvadoran guerrillas into talks, Mr. Figueres said.

vincing the Sandinists in Nicaragua reform. I respect the [Salvadoran] that they should hold genuinely gnerrillas, but they are wrong, I was Mr. Figneres, who has an engineering degree from Massachusetts free and housest elections in No-Institute of Technology, defeated three efforts by the dictatorship of and thus of bringing peace to the and thus of bringing peace to the there was no democratic way," he region. "This is the moment to get said. the Sandinistas and the Christian

Mr. Figneres said he was inDemocrats from El Salvador tospired to disarm Costa Rica by
gether," he said. The Sandinists

H.G. Wells's "Outline of History."

States is not interested in honest very, very wrong ... it is like com-government down here, as long as a. ing to a sick child in bed and de-of 2.3 million.



José Figueres

manding he get up and work hard like a strong man."
"The Sandinistas are afraid be-

cause of what they have brought on themselves" with socially repressive policies. "and the United States is afraid because it sees more and more guerrillas coming. Now is the time to talk," Mr. Figueres said.

This is what I have worked for

Mr. Duarte has a chance of con- for 50 years: liberty with bread and gnerrillas, but they are wrong. I was a guerrilla myself, and I hated it. We only did it because we had to;

to U.S. backing of undemocratic nule in the area. "Your hands are oot clean to fight communism when you don't fight dictatorships," he told U.S. interviewers in 1951. "It seems that the United special pose U.S. support of and Sandinist he said. Costa Rica has no army gua to change its ways. "It was and maintains a 7,500-member national police force for a population have called Mr. Duarte a U.S. pup-which he read in 1920 while at pet.

MIT. "The future of mankind can-

Saudis Fly Almost Nonstop Patrols The commission had argued for an increase to 2 percent. Disap-To Protect Shipping in Western Gulf pointed commission officials say

President Seddam Hussein of

by cutting off oil exports needed

for foreign exchange to finance the war. But Western diplomats believe

that Iraq is also trying to draw other Gulf Arab states more deeply

into the conflict with U.S. support,

by encouraging them to take defen-

sive measures against Iranian counterattacks, as they are now doing.

The conservative council mem-

ber states are supporting President Hussein in his war with Iran be-

By Paul Lewis New York Times Service

BAHRAIN - The Saudi Arabian Air Force is now flying almost continuous patrols over the western Gulf to protect oil tankers against possible Iranian attacks, Arab officials said Toesday.

Final details of an air cover plan were worked out by chiefs of staff only point at which Iran can supply from the six member countries of oil to customers in the Gulf. the Gulf Cooperation Council at a meeting in Saudi Arabia last week-end, the officials said. bid to weaken iran's fighting power

Besides Saudi Arabia, the other council members are Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. The grouping was proposed by the other EC members.

The last summit in Brussels io

EC Commission. Mr. Kohl also established three years ago to promote the British budget the greenent on the British budget the following the Iranian revolution, which began emerging the proposed by the other EC members. established three years ago to pro-

> The chiefs of staff ruled out oth er possible ways to protect Gulf failure.
>
> "Herr Kohl was definitely motivated to satisfy Mrs. Thatcher, and moving shipping lanes closer to the Saudi coast within range of shore batteries, the officials said. Bot council members also agreed to strengthen ground-based, anti-aircraft defenses and coastal artillery batteries.

The air patrols, flown mainly by F-15 fighters in groups of two or three, are being supported by U.S. Air Force Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft, which can spot hostile aircraft from afar. These AWACS have been on loan to Saudi Arabia since the early

In their only armed clash with the Iranian Air Force so far last June 5, Saudi F-15's shot down one Iranian Phantom jet.

The United States is providing AWACS to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, but may extend this to other

Gulf states. Saudi Arabia, with 185 combat

As a result, the Gulf states are carly 1986.

contributing billions of dollars to Bechtel I the Iraqi war effort. By throwing a Francisco c protective air shield over the westand other council members now

stages of the Iraq-Iran war.

aircraft, has by far the largest air force in the region. Bahrain has no warplanes, but Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Oman each has a small air force. The six council states have a total of about 300 combat aircraft, far more than the estimated 70 Phantons which Iran

is still believed to have in working ports. They also want to protect order. Iran has sent its planes to attack desalination plants, which are hightankers sailing to Saudi Arabia and ly volnerable to hit and run strikes, Kuwait on several occasions in re- officials say.

cent weeks and is threatening to To keep their oil flowing down halt all oil exports from the Gulf by the Gulf, Knwait and Sendi Arabia closing the Strait of Hormuz, in are already offering to replace free retaliation for Iraqi raids against any cargo lost as a result of the tankers calling at its Kharg Island Iraq-Iran conflict.

In another move. Sandi Arabia

In another move, Sandi Arabia has amassed a substantial floating reserve of oil on board chartered tankers anchored outside the Gulf, Iraq is attacking Kharg Island in a in case Iran succeeds in closing the Strait of Hormuz.

> ■ Accord on Pipeline Loss Earlier, Michael Wines of the Los

> Angeles Tunes reported from Wash-

The U.S. Export-Report Bank-tentatively agreed Monday to guar-antee more than \$500 million in loans for a ry Iraqi oil directly to Red Sea tankers, bypassing Gulf ports threatened by the war with Iran.

cause they feel that an Iranian vic-The pipeline, which could provide a vital oil link for both the tory would dangerously enhance the prestige of the Islamic revolu-Iraqis and their customers if the tionary regime in Tehran and en-Iran-Iraq war shuts down Gulf oil courage it to destabilize other Gulf terminals, could be completed by

Bechtel Petroleum Co., the San Francisco company that will provide technical and construction aid ern side of the Gulf, Sandi Arabia for the project, called the financing agreement with the Eximbank "the hope to deter Iran from attacking first substantial step toward makany more tankers calling at their ing the pipeline a reality."

Italy's Communists Pick The United States is providing information gathered by its Professor as New Leader

(Continued from Page 1) for mistakes, but may well do so in

Two years ago L'Unità, the Communist Party oewspaper, falsely accused Enzo Scotti, now the Christian Democratic mayor of Naples, of being linked to the Camorra, the Naples version of the Mafia. The newspaper's director and deputy director lost their jobs over the story. Publication, however, had been authorized by Mr. Natta, and according to Europeo he said in all simplicity "adsum qui feci" — Latin for "I am the one who did it."

French Communists Meet French Communist leaders began a two-day emergency meeting Tuesday to consider the party's poor showing in the European elec-

tions, Reuters reported from Paris. Party sources said the Central in the government. Committee would engage in a profound review of the party's overall strategy, its leadership and its rela-

West Germany this week, Japan will again push for a round of multinational trade negotiations begin-ning in 1986, Hikosaburo Okonogi, the minister of international trade and industry, said Tuesday.

At a London economic summit earlier this month, Japan and the United States favored a new round of trade negotiatons aimed at removing barriers to international trade. European nations preferred to complete tariff-cutting negotiations before launching new talks.



Alessandro Natta

tionship with the ruling Socialists The Communist share of the vote June 17 slumped to 11.28 percent

from 20.52 percent in 1979, their worst performance in important elections in more than 50 years. Georges Marchais, 63, the per-

ty's secretary-general for 12 years, has faded from public view since the election, and his foture is uncertain. There has been speculation that Mr. Marchais may be replaced eventually by the transport minister, Charles Fiterman, one of four Communist ministers in the government.

Indonesia Bans Journalist

a Western news agency bureau chief Tuesday from working here the week.

WORLD BRIEFS

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ik Blac

4 Die in Artillery Clashes in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) - Four people were killed and 16 injured during the

night in artillery battles in the hills and subushs surrounding Besrut, police said Tuesday.

The fighting broke out shortly after General Michel Acam, 49, a Maronite Christian, took over command of the Lebancse Army from Major General Tuesday. Major General Ibrahim Tannous on Monday. General Tannous, sho a Maronite, had been accused of having an anti-Modean bias. Around the town of Souk el-Gharb, where the Lebanese Army has a garrison, fighting between army troops and Draze militiamen was particularly heavy.

Meanwhile, the UN Relief and Works Agency, which coordinates relief

activities for Palestmian refugees, disclosed that two of its staff — one British, the other Irish — left Lebanon on June 19 after a letter was found threstening their lives. The agency warned that further problems could force it to close its Beirut operations.

Killings Reported in Kabul Factions

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Afghan rebels stepped up attacks on Soviet occupation troops this week as factional tensions within the Kabul government escalated into an outbreak of assassinations, Western diplo-

mats said Tuesday. The Soviet Union and its Afghan allies still were able to tighten their grip on the strategic Panjshir Valley despite the return of the guarrilla leader, Ahmad Shah Masood, according to Afghan sources quoted by the

plomats in New Delhi. in Kabul, a diplomet said at least seven Alghan government officers, including a full colonel, were killed in "a sarge in assassinations."
"Evidence is growing that many of these assassinations are not the work of the resistance, but the result of a recent increase of friction" between factions of the Afghan government, he said.

UNESCO Chief Hopes U.S. Won't Quit

DALLAS (UPI) — The director general of the United Nations Educa-tional, Scientific and Cultural Organization expressed hope that the United States would reconsider its decision to withdraw from the interna-

tional group.
"I don't believe, subjectively, that an empty chair policy at an investment don't believe, subjectively, that an empty chair policy at an investment don't believe, subjectively, that an empty chair policy at an investment of units of the manufacture of the property of units of the control of units said he issued a maintain for reform of UNESCO long before the withdrawal amountement and hoped that expected reforms would

convince the United States to retract its decision. The U.S. State Department has announced its intention to withdraw from the 161-member organization at the end of this year and ched UNESCO's unrestrained spending, poor management and policies hostile "toward the basic institutions of a free society" as reasons for the

Turkish Inmate Dies in Hunger Strike

ISTANBUL (AP) — A suspected terrorist who had been on a hunger strike since April 11 has died at a military hospital here, the man's lawyers

strike since April 11 has died at a minutary nospital here, the main's lawyers reported Tuesday.

Hasan Telci, 27, a member of the outlawed leftist organization Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Way), died Saturday, said the lawyers.

Authorities have said that 10 leftist prisoners starved so death in Turkish jails early this month, but no details were given. The lawyers said that 22 leftist immates in military prisons had been on a hunger strike since April 11 and that 500 other prisoners had joined the fast in the last

Railroad Workers in London to Strike

LONDON (Renters) - British railroad workers said Tuesday that they planned to shut down London's main train stations Wednesday in support of striking coal miners. The action, planned for 24 hours from midnight Tuesday, would affect rail lines throughout the country.

"The capital will be brought to a halt," said Vernon Hince, assistant general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen. Many westers in the city's converge substitute account with a line in the parameter.

the city's extensive subway network were also expected to join the protest. The planned walkout would be part of a day of action sponsored by the Trades Union Congress, the largest grouping in British organized labor, to show sympathy with miners in their spike against job and production

Agnino Panel Hears Prime Minister

MANILA (AP) - Prime Minister Cesar Virata of the Philippines, the highest government official yet to seatify about the assassination last Tuesday it was wrong to rule out involvement by anyone in the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Mr. Virata, testifying before a board investigating the marder of Mr.

Aquino, said he knew of no specific government figure who wanted Mr. Aquino killed but added that the possibility could not be ruled out. "We all should be subject to investigation," Mr. Virata said.

Mr. Virate had been called to testify to the panel, which plans to end its investigation next week, because he had been quoted as saying after the essessination that someone in the government could be involved. The lleged assassin, Rolando Galman, who was described by the government as a criminal and Communist guerrilla, was shot to death shortly after Mr. Aquino was killed at Manila airport on his return from three years of

Golden Temple Closed by New Delhi

NEW DELHI (AP) - Authorities closed the Golden Temple of Amritsar Tuesday to maintain peace in the Sikh's holiest strine, while two persons were reported killed in continuing violence in Punjab state. The temple was closed only one day after it had reopened for the first time since June 6, when army troops stormed the complex to flush out Sikh extremists. It was not clear exactly what prompted the decision to close the temple, although the United News of India reported that authorities may have been uncertain of their ability to control the large

trowds.

Meanwhile, Press Trust of India, India's other news agency, reported that the CIA was "actively involved" in training terrorists in Pakistan to create strife in Punjab. The U.S. Embassy called the report "completely false and without foundation."

East German Tries to Immolate Self

BERLIN (UPI) —An East German man set himself on fire Tuesday in front of the West German mission in East Berlin only hours after the Bonn government announced it would no longer allow refugees to seek

from seeking asylum at the mission did oot apply to about 50 refugees already inside.

For the Record

treland court, saying his offense was political. It was the first time Ireland's highest court had ruled in favor of a prisoner from Northern Ireland since Dominic McGlinchey, leader of the outlawed Irish National Liberation Army, was extradited from the Republic in March. (UPI)
Augola has decided not to take part in this year's Olympic Games in Los

Angeles, the official Angelan news agency said Tuesday. (Renters)

Members of Japan's labor unions began an eight-day six in in front of
Kadena U.S. Air Force Base on Okinawa, the southern Japanese island, Tuesday, to protest the deployment of Tomahawk missiles on U.S. Navy

The source said Tsondo Christov Chilianov, 57, the first secretary at the Bulgarian Embassy's trade section, left Belgiana on June 8 because of "activities incompatible with his diplomatic functions." (AP)

be criminally prosecuted for secretly tape-recording telephone conversations with a U.S. senator and a Los Angeles Times reporter, the Los Angeles County Grand Jury ruled Monday. (LAT)

An Iranian airliner, hijacked on a domestic flight, refucied in the Gulf state of Qatar Tuesday as the hijackers demanded to be flown to political asylum in France, the Iranian news agency reported. The two hijackers seized the plane just before it landed at the transan port of Bushelm, but allowed all 142 passengers and six of the crew to leave the plane in Catar.

Communist Party, the state-run Taming news seemey reported. Mr. Sukrija, 64, from the predominantly Albanian Kosovo province, replaces



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March ended with community ing early Tuesday afternoon, as Iran war. leaders unable to agree on cutting many summit leaders feared the meeting was heading for another

Britain's total net contribution of about 2 billion ECU. But key ingredients of the proposals made at the of the agreement reached here a member's relative GNP and the EC based on revenues from value-

The United Kingdom's long increase its share of contributions search for a fairer and more soundto the EC budget if necessary. On a net basis, West Germany pays roughly 2.5 billion ECU annually ly financed community has at last produced a satisfactory result." into the EC budget.

one official described as "a substantially higher settlement than what she got."

Asked by a reporter whether the reement is "salable" in the British parliament, a British spokesman said. "She would not have agreed to it if she had not thought

ty accused Mrs. Thatcher of accepting a "half-loaf deal," Reuters reported from London. Barbara the European Parliament, said in a statement issued in Brussels: "Mrs.

offsetting a change in EC agricul-tural policy made at the March meeting in Brussels. Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany was determined and committed to getting agree-

ment on the subsidy plan, which has already been ruled illegal by the

EC Accord Is Set on U.K. Payment

March summit provided the basis ootably the basing of payments on easing of British payments to the

added taxes generated to pay its EC ed that West Germany, as part of

Mrs. Thatcher said Tuesday. During the negotiations, de-scribed as tense and difficult, Mrs.

At his press conference, Mr. Mit-terrand said that the agreement Thatcher initially demanded what

Castle, leader of the Labor group in Thatcher has climbed down, as we

always said she would do."] Commenting on other summit agreements reached here, the spokesman for Mr. Mitterrand said that he expected the EC leaders to allow West Germany to implement a subsidy plan for farmers aimed at

tures and increasing the financial resources of the community. [Britain's opposition Labor Par-

Mr. Mitterrand declined to dis-

agreements outlined at the Stutteart summit in June 1983 and subsequently implemented at the March summit in Brussels. These include reforms in the agricultural policy, limiting budget expendi-

partly because he needed her sup-

port, among others, for the legally

questionable subsidy scheme," one

official said. He and other knowl-

edgeable government sources add-

the agreement, also has agreed to

At his press conference, Mr. Mit-

with Britain concludes a package of

nity. The other half comes from

value-added taxes. EC countries

pay I percent of the total annual sales of a standardized basket of

The EC council of ministers has

approved an increase in the com-

munity's receipts from the value-

budget deficits, provide refunds to

Britain for its excess contributions

and cover the costs of bringing

Spain and Portugal into the com-

munity, events tentatively sched-

has already eaten up the supple-

mentary resources that it has

"So practically the community

goods and services.

The summit leaders failed to resolve one important agenda issue: the naming of an EC Commission

president to succeed Gaston Thorn, whose term expires at the end of this year. close the names of several candi-

dates who are known to be support-**Marcos Says Insurgents**

Hold Mindanao Towns (Continued from Page 1)

culties, including growing unem-ployment and inflation. One paper, the Daily Express, marshals regularly cite to justify published an editorial under the resorting to their weapons. headline: "Are Dissenters Safe?" A columnist in another paper, the police Major General Prospero Oli-Metro Manila Times, asked wheth- vas, said they had been instructed

dropped from the constitution. "The secret marshals are more feared than admired in metro Manila," wrote the columnist, Arturo Borial. "The reason is simple: Many lawmen themselves have acted like goons and hoodlums. With their life-and-death powers, these marshals might just abuse the fundamental rights of the citizenry." He called the reactivation of the

The marshals wear civilian clothes and number at least 760 soldiers, police, military trainees

marshals "an admission of failure

by police authorines."

UNIVERSITY DEGREE For Life, Academic & Work Expedence You may quality for BACHELOR'S MASIER'S OR DOCTORATE the Bulletin Today newspaper, one was shot for "allegedly trying to lob a grenade" and another "for being PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY

ASSOciation and another "for being character."

a grenade" and another "for being character."

and presidential security guards. authorities said.

Questions have been raised about the shoot-outs, which the The commander of the marshals,

er the due process clause had been to use their guns only when "absolutely necessary" and to shoot to disable their targets unless their own lives were in penil. One of the latest victims, gunned down early Sunday, died clutching

a toy pistol that he reportedly used in a holdup, police said. Reynaldo Celestial, 33, allegedly pointed the toy Colt .45 at marshals who pursued him after he stole a woman's handbag. He was shot several times and was dead on arrival at a hospital.

Mr. Celestial's body and those of several others killed by the marshals have borne tattoos identifying them as members of what one newspaper called the "dreaded Sigue Sigue Sputnik gang," an orga-nization of street toughs active in Manila's shims. Among 13 men gunned down Thursday and Friday, according to

Japan to Request New Trade Talks TOKYO-During trade talks in

The trade ministers' conference, including representatives of the United States, Canada and the European Community, begins at Erbach Thursday.

JAKARTA -- Indonesia banned

after she wrote an article about a troop buildup in East Timor. A government official said that Isabelle Reckeweg, the local burean chief of United Press International, would not have her work visa renewed when it expired at the end of

asylum in the building.

Official sources said the man, believed to be between 25 and 30, poured gasoline over himself and ignited it. Members of the West German mission immediately doused the flames and brought the victim into the building for first aid, the sources said. His condition was not known, and

The West German announcement that East Germans would be barred

Ireland's Supreme Court Tuesday blocked the extradition of a terrorist suspect, Phillip James McMahon, 35, who escaped Iron a Northern

ps, Kyodo News Service reported. (AP) A Bulgarian diplomat was told to leave Belgium earlier this month for purported industrial espionage, a Justice Ministry source said Tuesday.

Charles Z. Wick, the director of the U.S. Information Agency, will not

All Sulcifia was elected Tuesday to the presidency of the Yugoslay

Dragoslav Markovic of Serbia. (AP)
Pakistani and Indian troops clashed earlier this mouth in the Himsiayas, leaving at least one Indian soldier deal in a fairle over key braid
positions, a Defense Ministry spokesment in New Della and Thisday.

Total Control

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- President

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of beer cans.

ing obscenities.

By Maureen Dowd

New York Times Service

earbage and alcohol rose from the

sidewalk in hot waves. In front of

the Carter Hotel on West 43d

Angel, 4, played with an empty Bacardi rum bottle. Ann, 6, mim-

icked a common sight on the street:

She pursed her lips and sucked in,

They are the children of Times

Square. They grow up quickly in a neighborhood of drifters and dere-

licts, where sex and drugs are

bought and sold on every corner.

and violence, pornography and ex-

ploitation are the traditional val-

ues. They see things every day that

other children see only through the

glossy filter of television.
"It's got to be one of the rotten-

est places in the world to grow up,"

said the Rev. Bruce Ritter, the pres-

ident of Covenant House, an orga-

nization on Eighth Avenue that cares for homeless and runaway

NEW YORK - The stench of

Mondale Staff, Aided by Computer,

By Robert Shogan

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — Walter F. 'Mondale and his leading campaign advisers are studying a detailed staff memorandum that argues that the selection of Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles as his vice presidential running mate offers him the best chance of overcoming beavy odds and Mr. Bradley would be the man black to run on a major-party president. odds and becoming president.

Mr. Bradley would be the first

The staff proposal is based on a computer study showing that Mr. Mondale's chances of unseating President Ronald Reagan in November are bleak unless he takes some risks.

The study by his staff of returns from past presidential elections gives Mr. Mondale a starting base of only six states and the District of Columbia, with a total of 50 electoral votes toward the 270 needed for election. Mr. Reagan, by contrast, starts with 26 states with 177 electoral votes. The other 18 states and 311 electoral votes are considered worth contesting by Mr. Mon-

The rationale for choosing Mr. Bradley is that, more than any other potential running mate, he would help Mr. Mondale carry California and aid the ticket in other important states, mainly among Northeast and the industrial Mid-

Backs Black Mayor as Running Mate

a considerable advantage in his with us with Bradley on the ticket." home state of California, which twice elected him governor, Mr. Mondale's strategists do not consider him invulnerable there. They believe that Mr. Bradley could help in the state by drawing white and Hispanic voters as well as blacks.

"Bradley has done 13 percent better among Latino voters than any other Democrat ever in the state," one Mondale aide said. The Mondale staff proposal re-

flects the view held by a number of Democratic strategists that Mr. Mondale will have difficulty changing the minds of enough white voters who supported Mr. Reagan in 1980 and must rely instead on a big black turnout.

The computer study found that on average since 1968, Democratie presidential candidates have won only 38 percent of the white vote nationally and only 24 percent of the white vote in the South. According to supporters of Mr. Brad-ley as a running mate, these num-bers suggest that Mr. Mondale difficult for cannot look to white voters to help him do better against Mr. Reagan this year than former President Jimmy Carter, who was drubbed by

running mate could cost Mr. Mou- egon and Washington.

first black to run on a major-party argued that "the 24 percent of the whites in the South who have Although Mr. Reagan starts with stayed with us so far would stick

Mr. Bradley, 66, whose father was a sharecropper, became the first black mayor of Los Angeles in 1973. Prior to that he practiced law in Los Angeles, worked as a policeman and, for 10 years, was a member of the City Council. He was easily re-elected mayor in 1977 and 1981, but he lost the 1982 California gubernatorial race to George Deukmejian, a Republican.

The staff memorandum advocating the choice of Mr. Bradley was completed about two weeks ago. Mr. Mondale interviewed Mr. Bradley last week as one of a number of vice presidential possibili-

vides the basis of the memorandum, concludes that at present Mr. Mondale can expect to carry only the six states won by Mr. Carter in 1980 - adding Massachusetts but losing Georgia - and the District

Of the 26 states considered so difficult for Mr. Mondale to win that they would not be worth much investment of campaign resources, the largest are Florida with 21 electoral votes and Indiana and Virginis with 12 each. They also include While the selection of a black all the Rocky Mountain states, Or-



Tom Bradley

The 18 battleground states incinde 8 of the 10 largest - California, New York, Texas, Pennsylvama, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and

Advocates for Mr. Bradley contend he would increase black turnont in all these states. They also believe he would increase the vote for the Democratic ticket among Hispanie voters and among women who, they contend, would react positively to Mr. Mondale's choice of someone besides a white male. Among Mr. Bradley's drawsacks, in addition to the possible backlash by white voters, is his lack

of experience in national govern-ment, which would enable critics to argue he would not he qualified to

Mr. Castro's appearance at Ha-

vana Airport apparently reflected the importance he attached to Mr.

some political prisoners to mark

"It's a street right out of hell. Every vice in the world is extant in Times Square. It's the largest classroom in the world for the teaching of depravity.

New York City has increasingly used hotels in the Times Square area that have agreed to take home-less families. City officials say the shortage of inexpensive rental ising has increased the number of evictions of poor people and hampered the city's efforts to find homes for families.

There are now 570 such families, with 1,271 children, living in the Carter and five other hotels around Times Square. Some of the families have been in the hotels more than r

Asked how they like living in the neighborhood, the children answer

Many are fascinated by the neon glitter and nonstop action, the karate movies and video game rooms and flashy prostitutes.

But more often, they are repelled "I don't like it," said Charles

Simpson, 9. "They be killing people. They be raping people. They be people coming up in a car and asking you to get in with them, saying they'll give you money. They he knocking on your door. They he calling on the lelephone and breathing hard."

Charles lives in a small room in Carter with his brother, his mother and her boyfriend. Asked where he would like to live,

Charles's face grew dreamy.

"Maryland," he said. His grandmother lives in Maryland, in a suburb of Washington.

It is jarring to listen to the children's conversations, so peppered with the imagery of violence. "I call it the murdering area,"

said Jennifer Riccardi, 10. Two days ngo, on the corner private agency that works in the hotels, said that often the children develop psychological problems. "Many of them start crying a lot They wake up afraid somebody's

and having nightmares," she said. standing in the window."

"It's criminal to put young chil-dren in these hotels," the Rev. Ritter said. "You take a 9- or 10-yearold from the best family in the world and let him live there a year and he'll never recover." The children's activities seem to

follow a pattern. They watch television and play games in their rooms nearby park. If they have money they play at the video areades. If they want to make money, they give hreak-dancing shows on

Many mothers complain that, af-ter a few weeks in the neighbhorhood, they notice a difference in

"All the mothers complain their kids are out of control now, smart-mouthing and cursing and fight-

Weinberger Says UN Might Be Asked To Take Action to Combat Terrorism

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has suggested that the United Nations "might well be called upon" to deal with terrorism, rather than creating a new international organization for that purpose.

Mr. Weinberger's comment Monday [ollowed a speech Sunday by the former Israeli prime minis-ter, Yitzhak Rabin, calling for creation of a "voluntary international organization of foreign states," to be headed by a major U.S. official, to comhat international terrorism.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Sunday also called for a concerted international effort to

Saying he has not seen specific proposals from Mr. Rahin, Mr. Weinberger said: "We've got a United Nations organization that might well be called upon to deal with matters of this kind. 1 wouldn't see what this group would do that the United Nations can't

But the United States delegate to the UN, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, suggested at the conference Monday that the UN General Assembly would not be the organization to deal with terrorist matters because so many of its members support such organizations as the Palestine Liberation Organization and the South-West Africa People's Organization, which she described as

pervisor with Women in Need, a mother on welfare.

ing survival techniques. "I keep a knife in my pocket when I go to the

store," said Fernando, 12. Spanky Neives, 11, recalled that

when he first moved into the Carter Hotel last year, he "cried a lot." "But now I act different," he said. "I go places with my friends." His nickname comes from his new

aggressive stance. "There are too many people be taking drugs and they try to force you to do it, and if you say no, they might follow you. Anybody mess with me, or call me names or touch me. I'll touch them back," he said raising a fist.



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Duarte Rejects Rebel Stand Conveyed by Jackson

SAN SALVADOR — The Rev.

Jesse L. Jackson has conveyed bargaining positions of Salvadoran re-- bels to President José Napoleon Duarte, but he has failed to con-· · · · vince Mr. Duarte to soften his pub-- . lic stance against negotiations with : .the leftist insurgents.

... Mr. Duarte gave Mr. Jackson a - cordial reception Monday at the presidential palace and said he would comment further on their visit directly to the Salvadoran peo-

But Mr. Duarte also reaffirmed is position that negotiations with and established what he called "a eccurity situation" in which the eftists could safely join the politi-

"There is nothing new in the con-ept" of the rebels' positions car-ied here by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Duarte said as he stood with the J.S. Democratic presidential canlidate on the front steps of the

londay in Panama with represenatives of the Salvadoran rebei alliance and carried four points for onsideration to Mr. Duarte.

vith a Roman Catholic Church oficial and then with Mr. Duarte refore flying to Cuba Monday right for a meeting with President

Mr. Duarte suggested that the isit may have helped improve the limate, because, he said, Mr. Jackon shared his own position that it ith the rebels for moral reasons, ot only as a negotiating factic.

But two Salvadoran government auroes said afterward that the reels had not altered their condi-ons for talks and that Mr. Duarte ons for talks and that Mr. Duarte
as sticking to his prior stance.
"He is not changing his posion," an official said of Mr.
uarte. Another source noted that
fr. Jackson had less authority as a ut Jackson had less authority as a rediator than the Costa Rican pvernment, which has explored the possibility of arranging talks the solventhes and the solventhese with Telescont and the solventhese with Telescont and the solventhese with Telescont and the solventhese with Telescont

te government with little success.

tion that the rebels were willing to talks with rebel military commandmeet with the Salvadoran government without preconditions and that Mr. Duarte had agreed to receive him. But he did not directly address Mr. Duarte's response to

the insurgents, preferring instead to call in general terms for talks between the two sides. "We must develop a radical passion for negotiation," Mr. Jackson said, "All of us must join the moral

Mr. Duarte did not spell out the rebels' four bargaining points, hin he said that they concerned a cease-fire, the rebels preference for San Salvador as the location for a meeting, acceptance of Contadora group regional peace proposals and the insurgents' stance against preconditions for talks.

"My position is that I will not ble," Mr. Duarte said. He opposes peace a chance."

ers, who he said are trying to use Mr. Jackson "out of a gesture of force to impose the will of a minor-ity. friendship to the people of the United States." Mr. Jackson, he

four-nation, six-day tour will be Jackson Meets Castro

The final stop on Mr. Jackson's said, "honors us with his presence."

Gerald M. Boyd of The New York that the Cuban leader will free imes reported from Havana: Mr. Jackson arrived in Cuba Monday night for a two-day visit

and in an airport meeting with Mr. Castro said the United States and Cuba "must give peace a chance."
"Together our nations have the capacity to bring peace in this hemisphere," Mr. Jackson said. Whatever our conflicts may

have been in the past, we must forgive each other, we must redeem each other, respect each other, and te with weapons [on] the ta- move on," he said. "We must give

9 Indicted for Selling 'Ministries' In Church to Avoid Paying Taxes

NEW YORK - A U.S. indictment has charged nine defendants with a tax-evasion scheme that involved selling "ministries" in the Life Science Church to thousands of people, including many police

For a fee of up to \$4,400, the indictment said, people became "ministers" and avoided paying income taxes by claiming that they used their incomes to operate tax-exempt churches.

In return for the fees, which were called donations, new "ministers"

received church credentials, tax instructions and training on how to operate a church at home, according to the indictment. Il said a home church usually consisted of a minister and one or two others, including the minister's spouse.

The 19-count indictment, filed Monday in Manhattan's Federal

District Court, said that the mine defendants accused of beading the operation had obtained almost \$10 million in three years and had deprived the government of millions of dollars in taxes. Among those who bought such ministries, U.S. Attorney General Rudolph W. Guliani said, were more than 1,000 public employees in the New York area, including 700 in the city's police department and others in the fire department, the sanitation department and the

Some persons might have been "legitimately confused" about the legality of the ministries as tax shelters, he said, suggesting that they could avoid being indicted if they came forward immediately and agreed to pay all their back taxes.

The main defendant in the indictment was identified as Lawrence Ranucci, 53, the "bishop" who headed the Life Science Church in New York and New England. The defendants had no links to organized crime, U.S. prosecutors said. They could face up to five years in prison on each count against them.

Mr. Jackson expressed satisfac-A Candidate From the 'Boneyard': He Knows Where the Skeletons Are

By Ward Sinclair

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - Every adinistration has its political trges, so it was not surprising oen the Reagan administration, ortly after taking office, created a rt of exile status for some Demonsts it could not seen and of the could not see and of the could not seen and of the could

ats it could not ease out of the griculture Department.

It was called the "boneyard,"
d it was where Chipman C.
hip) Bull went in 1981.

Now, with nearly a year's worth accumulated leave pay, he has
it he Agriculture Department aine against Representative ympia J. Snowe, a Republican. iends at the Democratic Nationd he has the support of some nor Democrats, including Ed-and S. Muskie.

. Here is how Mr. Bull advanced un the boneyard to a congressio-

Mr. Buli, a Democrat, went to rk for the Agricultural Stabiliza-



n and Conservation Service in 57 as a temporary worker in inc. By 1968 he was the state ector — a political job — but en Richard Nixon won the present team would put his tal-

more complex New York Times puzzle and got it down to a 20minute exercise.

When he was not working puz-zles or drinking coffee in the calete-ria, Mr. Bull did a lot of reading. He read all the Robert Ludlum thrillers. He read Leon Uris's "Trinity" and liked it so much he read it a second time.

Maybe that was bad enough, paying a man \$50,000 a year lo read novels and work puzzles. But when his salary went overnight from \$50,000 to \$58,000, Mr. Bull said: "That really incensed me. It was at a time when federal programs were being out back and they were trumpeting about all the waste, fraud and abuse they were

"Here I was, 48 years old with more than 20 years' experience, and then I was relegated to the bone pile without a nod. I feli il deeply ... lost confidence in myself, feli I was a hack. And my home life suf-fered." So he decided to quit.

Then, because he had little to do and friends were nagging him to become a candidate, he decided to run for the House. "People asked en Richard Nixon won the presency that year, Mr. Bull knew his ys were numbered and he quit. He became an executive of the time Potato Commission. In 1976 mocrats recaptured the White use, and he was made a regional ector of the conservation sere.

Mr. Bull became a career embysee in 1979 and attained an ex-word pizzle each day that it be
mount is tal-run for the House. "People asked why would I want a job that pays only \$5,000 more than what I was making at USDA," he said. "Well, I feel things can be done in the legislative branch; and I think I know where the skeletons are at USDA. I intend to be on the Agriculture Committee."

His campaign slogan is: "ft's Bull."

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INTERNATIONAL DEPART TOTOLINE CAMPAGE

Herald Tribune

The Interest in Latin Debt

The Reagan administration keeps saying interest rates will fall, but they keep going up. The banks' prime rate, to which some of the Latin American debts are tied, rose half a point Monday. Rates generally have gone up two percentage points since mid-March, raising the Latin countries' interest payments about \$5 billion a year. The danger is that the Latin countries' interest payments will continue to rise faster than the export earnings that

are those nations' only means of paying them. The effects of these rate increases chiefly fall abroad. In the United States, each increase sets off a ripple of grumbling among borrowers, but it is hardly audible in the general celebration of a strong economic recovery. Most of Latin America, in contrast, is in a severe recession. To say that the higher interest rates over the past several months will cost Latin debtors \$5 billion more a year substantially understates the full cost. Another effect was also visible Monday, as higher interest pushed up the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar. For foreigners whose debts are denominated in dollars, it means that each dollar of repayment will cost more in terms of their own money and the output of their economies.

Eleven of the indebted Latin countries just met in Cartagena, Colombia, to try to decide what to do next. There was some concern in

the United States that they might attempt to organize a debtors' alliance. That did not happen; the 11 countries differ enormously in their economie strengths and their intentions. But the 11 agreed that they need better consultation with creditors and wider discussion of reforms in the financial system. The suggestion was deliberately low-key, but it deserves an active, affirmative response in Washington.

There are two competing views on the solu-tion to the Latin debts. One view bolds that the normal process of a strong economic recovery will soon generate sufficient earnings to bring the debts down to safe proportions. The other argues that, forced rapidly upward by the recovery and the large American budget defi-cit, interest rates will rise faster than the debtors' ability to pay. If that is the case, the debts more forceful inservention by the governments of the rich countries.

Until last winter the evidence seemed generally to favor the first possibility —that growth would resolve the crisis. Since then the rise in interest and exchange rates has made it seem less certain. This latest rise in the prime rate, three days after the Cartagena meeting ended, strengthens the case for thinking that further intervention may become necessary.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reformed, Not Simplified

If anyone still doubts that the U.S. tax code this "increase" will not even be noticed, eeds a fundamental reform, let him look at The tax measure will be felt most by busineeds a fundamental reform, let him lonk at the 1984 tax bill. Driven by the simple objecnive of raising a badly needed \$50 billion of revenue, Senate and House conferees have hatched a package that closes loopholes and opens new ones, postpones some tax cuts, raises some taxes and lowers others. For the second time in three years, the code has been made maddeningly more complex.

Still, that Congress can pass any tax increase in an election year is extraordinary. So bats off to the architects - Representa-

tive Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, and Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, the chairmen of the tax committees. Mr. Rostenkowski nobly bails out a Republican administration drowning in hudget deficits. Mr. Dole bravely bucks his party's president, Both resisted special-interest pressures, inevitably producing a patchwork.

Faced with a president who did not want any tax increases, and who even now talks of lower income taxes next year, they recognized that the only way to raise the \$50 billion over the next three years was piecemeal.

The final bill shies away from increases that

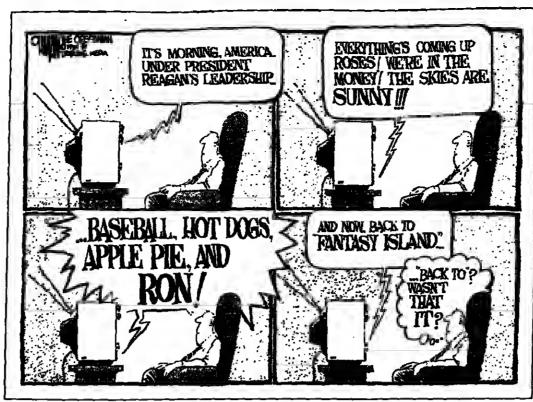
might offend the public at large. The House wanted a higher liquor tax increase hut the Senate held out for less than 35 cents on a fifth of bourbon. Canceling the partial tax exempnon for interest income will be one of the biggest revenue gainers - \$7 billion. But because the exemption never took effect,

nesses and financiers, and not just negatively.
Fancy tax shelters will be usefully restrained. Commercial real estate depreciation. shortened too much in 1981, will be stretched again. A lid, but a porous one, will be imposed on tax-exempt industrial revenue bonds that tap the Treasury to finance private business development. Another big revenue loser is repeal of tax withholding from interes, paid to foreigners who buy American securities. The Treasury likes this repeal, because it helps to attract foreign capital to finance the budget deficit and hold down interest rates, Corporations that bave eluded the withholding with offshore borrowing opposed strengthening the Treasury as a compensor.

But Wall Street won its long battle to reduce the capital gains bolding period back to six months, a revenue loss of \$600 million. The life insurance industry won a \$1.4-billion cut in its tax liability. A new deal to spur exports will let some corporations escape \$12 billion of taxes on previous earnings. And some wealthy families will gain millions from being allowed to pay estate taxes in installments.

Such is the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984. It is essential to begin reducing the gap between federal spending and income. It is instructive in the realities of tax legislation, but it compounds complexity and thus makes fundamental reform more necessary than ever.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Advice for Mondale From the Other Side

W ASHINGTON — It is always interesting to ask politicians in one party how they would handle a crucial decision facing an opposite-party politician. So I have been ask-ing Parableans, where they would ing Republicans whom they would recommend as a running-mate for the prospective Democratie presidential nominee, Walter F. Mondale.

I bounced the question off Republican congressmen, pollsters and a few of the people intimately involved in President Reagan's eampaign. Some of the views were surprising.

There was unexpected skepticism about the argument that Mr. Mondale would be strengthened most by enlisting his runner-up, Gary Hart. Many Republicans professed to think Mr. Mondale would look weak in offering the prize to his most out-spoken critic. They argued that Mr. Hart is an overrated candidate anyway, adding that "most of the votes he got were ann-Mondale votes."

If Mr. Mondale decides to bid for the younger, more independent vot-ers, one Republican said, be will take a nonestablishment young senator or governor like Mr. Hart, but one who had not opposed Mr. Mondale,

The second point some Republi-cans stressed was that Mr. Mondale must at least consider a Southerner. "If Mondale concedes Texas, Florida and California to Reagan, he's almost conceding the election," one Republican said. Of the three states, Texas is the only one Mr. Mondale won in the primaries; historically and demographically, it is the likeliest to swing Democratic in November.

By David S. Broder

That reasoning points to Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas. The only trouble, the Republicans said, is that their polls show a Reagan-Bush ticket beating a Mondale-Bentsen ticket handily in Texas today, Mr. Mondale might think otherwise: In 1970, Mr. Bentsen won his first term in the Senate by defeating Mr. Bush.
But the Republicans say that Mr.

Mondale — assuming his poll results resemble their own — is almost bound to conclude that no one can guarantee him victory in Texas and that oo one really opens up the South as a major source of electoral votes.

So what does he do? He seeks someone who will "strengthen the base," the industrial beartland; he then hopes to sweep that region and win a few more states along the way. Many Republicans said that means Mr. Mondale's choice will likely be

an Italian-American from a major industrial state: Governor Mario Cuomo of New York, if be can get him; Representative Geraldine Fer-raro of New York, if Mr. Cuomo is unavailable and Mr. Mondale decides to beed the pleas of women delegates; Lee Jacocca of Chrysler Corp. if Mr. Mondale decides to demonstrate his independence and go outside the political world; or Governor Richard F. Celeste of Ohio, if all of those options fade.

Of the four, Mr. Cuomo is clearly the strongest in Republican eyes, be-cause of his New York base, his pol-

Cuomo says he will not run, because he promised New York voters in 1982 to serve a full four-year term. But some Republicans believe a Cuomo keynote speech would generate irresistible pressure on him from delegates at the Democratic convention;

others think he may be acting coy.
The view of Mrs. Ferraro is mixed. She has a good profile, they concede, as a party regular and a feminist Roman Catholic from the blue-collar New York borough of Queens. But they wonder whether Mr. Mondale can really claim she is qualified to step into the presidency, if necessary, and they wonder how well she would

acquit herself in a long campaign, Mr. lacocca and Mr. Celeste are on the Republicans' list because Michigan and Ohio are part of the "industrial core" strategy they expect Mr. Mondale to pursue, and because countering Mr. Reagan's appeal to second-generation ethnic Catholics is so much the key to the Democrats' executing that strategy.

A sweep of the industrial-belt states and in a band of states from Massachusetts south to Maryland and the District of Columbia, the Republicans pointed out, would make Mr. Mondale competitive. And black votes in the South, farm votes in the lower Midwest and environmental/peace votes in the Northwest might make him a winner. The Reblicans do not believe he can win: but that kind of a vice-presidential choice, they say, could make it a race. The Washington Post.

Diplomacy Is the Key To Ending Gulf War By Rober 2

there is no need for the United States United States could help end the war and better serve its interests.

Washington's error is in trying to contain the war by mounting military pressure rather than by imaginative diplomacy. The United States now conducts aerial refueling for Saudi F-15 jets in pursuit of Iranian aircraft, flies American radar planes to spot targets for Saudi and Kuwain armed forces, provides weapons and training to countries on the edge of battle and winks at arms exports by U.S. allies to the two countries at war. Most dangerous of all is the standing American offer to intervene directly should friendly Arab governments invite the United States to rescue oil tankers under attack.

Washington bears considerable responsibility for the escalation of what has become the most volatile aspect of the war - the Iranian threat to Gulf shipping, Iran did not threaten tankers until long after Iraq began firing on ships transporting Iranian oil. Iraq aimed to deprive Iran of income and to provoke it into retaliatory actions that might bring the United States more deeply into the war against Iran. Iraqi attacks were encouraged by the U.S. military pres-ence in the region and particularly by the Reagan administration's promise to use force against any Iranian at-tempt to block Gulf shipping. In-stead of discouraging attacks, American military guarantees abetted Iraqi escalation of the sea war.

The United States's regional allies have also contributed to the escalanion of the war. Together, the mem-bers of the Gulf Cooperation Council — Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates - have paid Iraq about \$35 billion to continue the war against Iran. Their generosity grows from fear of rising discontent, encouraged by Iran, among Shiite Moslems in their own countries.

Although Sandi and Kuwaiti ships have been victims of Iranian respons es to Iraqi attacks, the Saudi and Kuwaiti governments refuse to press Iraq to end its raids on ships docking at Iran's Kharg Island. What can be done now to end the

war? Both the United States and its Arab friends should reconsider their policies toward Baghdad. They can

N EW YORK — The Reagan administration is edging ever closer to policies that are likely to widen the Iran-Iraq war. This is a serious mistake. The accommendation of the Iran-Iraq war. This is a serious mistake. The accommendation of the Iran-Iraq war. This is a serious mistake Iran-Iraq war. The accommendation of the Iran-Iraq war. Th mistake. True, no government seems ready or able to halt this war. But and has hit 10 times as many ships as Iran. Iraq's reckless assaults proba-bly could be curtailed if Saudi Arabia to become militarily engaged in it.

And by reducing its military role, the support from Baghdad and the United States retracted its threat to inter-vene if Iran retaliates against fraqt attacks on tankers hauling Iranian oil. To be sure, such policies might force the resignation of Iraq's mile tary dictator, Saddam Hussein. But that is not an unacceptable price to

pay for ending a dangerous war.
The United States and its North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies also have a responsibility to reverse what they have done to contribute to the war through arms sales to the region — more than \$5° bittion worth in the 1980s. They must act to restrain the violence by scaling down

their military involvement.

The United States should support mediation by impartial countries and officials, but it should also be taking steps to give the belligerents an incenrive to end the war. Specifically, Washington should undertake an international diplomatic effort to cur-tail Western oil purchases from both Iran and Iraq for as long as they remain at war; to increase purchases from states not in the theater of conflict; to assist in building pipelines to reduce dependency on Gulf shipping: to draw equitably on international oil reserves to prevent sharp fluctuations in oil prices; and to dis-courage foreign military or financial aid to either belligerent.

Already the fighting has reduced harrian and Iraqi oil exports to one-third of prewar levels, so further con-striction would have a telling effect, Major oil-importing countries should also pledge that once peace is re-stored they will resume buying oil from Iran and Iraq in quantities and at prices at least as high as before the war began, on condition that no territory is annexed by either belligerent. There is bule that any Western

power can do directly to end the war. But once these diplomatic steps are taken, it should not be long before Baghdad and Tehran agree that the benefits of a negotiated peace out-weigh the costs of a protracted war.

The writer is a senior fellow at the World Policy Institute, a public-policy research organization, and editor in chief of World Policy Journal. He contributed this comment to The New

Is It Truly the Fairer Sex?

Some people are saying that the women being proposed as vice presidential candidates for the Democratic Party are being judged too leniently, meaning that if they were not fe-males they would not be mentioned at all. Others are saying these women are being judged too harshly — that a higher standard of qualification is being imposed on them than on their male counterparts.

The reason this argument cannot be resolved is that both propositions are right. Many of these women are of modest qualification and are being considered primarily be-cause of their sex. But others are being disparaged as unqualified on the hasis of resumes at least as impressive as those of some of the men who have been routinely considered for or -God help us - actually elected to the office over the years. Geraldine Ferraro of New York, we keep hearing, is "only" a congresswoman. Spiro T. Agnew was a one-term governor with less experience in major issues than she; he left office after three years still less qualified for it than Mrs. Ferraro is today.

These arguments go round and round, partly because all the cases cannot fit a single conclusion. But it seems silly for people to protest that it is not mainly (or actually merely) because they are women that some of these prospective candidates have been mentioned. Blacks, Jews, Roman Catholics, Southerners - people of a particular region, background or characteristic are habitually sought out for political position in the United States to balance tickets and win over constituencies and mute conflicts of one sort or another.

It has become something of a sardonic joke, and rightly so, among feminists that in the competition for jobs outside government as well as inside, women are compelled to have better qualifications than their male equivalents. It has also become a fact of life that some organizations have flung women into jobs they are not fit for, just to get the employment statistics lonking good. You have to watch the vice presidential contest now with this dual phenomenon in mind, because it is occurring there, too, and you have to judge the individual candidates as individuals. They are not a walk-on group. This is not a Miss America contest.

One argument still heard, especially as it is reflected in public opinion polls, is that fe-males are by nature too "emotional" and therefore too unstable to govern with steadiness, cool and restraint. This argument is explicable only as a historical male fiction. Sorely if you look at the gruesome march of physical violence — the bang, pow and splat of emotion and gore down through the centuries

— and ask yourself who lost control first,
foremost and most often, who committed all that pillage and crime (and who mainly still does) it would not be the female sex. Yes, there were the Lucrezia Borgias. And certainly in our time the female leaders from Golda Meir to Indira Gandhi and Margaret Thatcher have been proved as tough as the fellows their countries were combating. But wild, uncon-trollable emotion? Please, look again at which of us have been most given to flying off the

handle and settling disputes with a club. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Dangers of Doing Business With Nimeiri

WASHINGTON - The United States is y getting quietly embroiled in a dangerous situation in the Sudan. Washington's ties to the erratic regime of Major General Gaafar Nimeiri are increasing at a time when his own populace and other allies are distancing themselves from it. Unless current trends are halted, there may be major trouble in the Sudan.

President Nimeiri came to power in a mili-tary coup in 1969 and soon established himself as a master tactician. In remarkable acts of reconciliation, be brought into the government in Khartoum two of its main opponents, the Christians and the Moslem fundamentalists. In 1972, he ended a 17-year civil war in the south by giving the Christians greater autonomy in the regions they dominate; five years later, he brought in the fundamentalists by promising stricter application of Islamic law.

With peace, foreign lenders flocked to the Sudan and offered great sums for development projects. For a few years, the country enjoyed a small boom. Then the debts came due. The government had made poor investments and soon fell behind on payments. The problem rapidly grew out of control. Since 1979, the debt has more than doubled, to \$9 billion, because of unpaid interest alone; it now equals the total value of all goods and services pro-duced annually in the Sudan.

By Daniel Pipes

vated the economic situation. He established the Military Economic Corporation, ostensihly to use military resources for commercial purposes. In fact, the corporation is a mechanism for generals to enrich themselves at public ex-

pense; the government thus has lost revenue.

Worse, Mr. Nimeiri destroyed the peace in
the Christian south by splitting the region into
three provinces: a transparent strategem to divide and rule. Then in September 1983 be suddenly proclaimed the full application of Islamic law, alienating most of the population. Christians and nonobservant Moslems were upset, even some Islamic fundamentalists resented the state's appropriation of Islam.

Last September, Mr. Nimeiri imposed a fun-

damentalist Islamic order. Because they had not been tried by Islamic law, 13,000 criminals were released from jail. On the other hand, more than 1,500 people were arrested on prosti-tution, drug and alcohol charges after emergen-ey law was declared in April. Thieves have had their hands and/or feet amputated.
President Nimeir's actions have destroyed

Sudan's one hright economic prospect: the oil industry in the south. Soon after the Christians resumed their rebellion against the government,

basic economic practices; Interest on debts was

made unenforceable by law and the income tax replaced by an Islamic religions levy. Many leading political, military, business, intellectual and religious figures who protested the new order are in jail. Opposition to Nimeiri policies quickly spread abroad. The Saudi goverament privately expressed its concern and halved its annual aid to the Sudan. Egyptian officials pointedly ignored Mr. Nimeiri in recent statements and declared support for "the Sudanese people." [The Sudanese leader has just returned from a visit to Egypt, where he denied that bilateral relations had cooled.] And

West Europeans have cut back on aid.

But the United States has stayed at Mr. Nimeiri's side. Washington provides annual military assistance worth \$45 million and economic assistance worth \$190 million. It has put pressure on Saudi Arabia, Japan and Western Europe to increase aid. And it has proposed a 10-year moratorium on debt repayment to all creditors by the Sudan. When the rebels attacked Chevron facilities, the United States sent a secret "security evaluation and assistance" team to help the government build "an

effective counterinsurgency capability."

The chances of a coup d'étai increase as Mr.

Numeiri pursues Islamization, and the likelihood that a change in government will take an Rather than confront this catastrophe, Mr. Nimciri, beginning in late 1982, undertook a series of shortsighted steps that greatly aggraneary all its operations. Islamization also upset anti-American turn increases as the Umited States becomes more closely identified as his patron. Opposition forces in the Sudan are still



favorable to the United States, though they willbe less so as time passes. Mr. Nimeiri is not: Washington's only friend in the Sudan; American bonds to the country need not he limited to concern for his regime. If he pursues his folly. U.S. aid to the Sudan should be reduced.

The writer, a lecturer on history at Harvard University, is the author of "In the Path of God: Islam and Political Power." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

FROM OUR JUNE 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Tribesmen March on Teheran PARIS - The Shah of Persia ratified the new

Persian electoral law [on June 24]. This ratification, says the "Temps," is a tardy one. Perhaps too much so, for the news from Persia shows that the population, tired of waiting, has taken up an aintude hostile to the sovereign. According to a telegram from Teheran, 5,000 Bakhtiaris, the independent tribe which is master of Ispahan, are marching on the canital. It is announced from Ispahan that another detachment of Bakhtiaris has left for the north. A detachment of Cossacks has left for the bridge of Kherran in order to check any movement on the part of the Bakhtiaris toward Kasvin, The Bakhtiaris, it is said, have reached the mountains towards the north of Teheran. Great excitement reigns in the capital.

1934: In Chicago, a Brassière for Venus

CHICAGO - City authorities, in an order which in part read, "Don't care if Venus de Milo shows up in a shell, she will have to pur on pants and a brassière," placed a ban [on June 26] on the exhibition of nudes at the annual street fair for starving artists. John Groth, leader of a left-wing group, when in-formed of the order, said that the "city fathers probably would want to put a kimono on Velasquez's 'Duchess of Alba.'" B. Jacque, caricaturist, said he was considering entering a pastoral scene including several cows with skirts covering their udders. Authorities said the banishing of nudes could be traced to the return of the saloon. They said they did not want saloon keepers obtaining pictures of naked women to hang at the back of their bars.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

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PARIS — François Mitterrand returned from Moscow over the By Joseph Kraft

weekend as the foremost political leader in Western Europe. To the security of tenure and a strong position on national defense, he has now added moral force.

Still, the underlying base of the French economy remains weak, and a cabinet shuffle seems imminent. Thus the emergence of Mr. Mitter-rand only underlines the fragility of Europe and its continued dependence on the United States.

The French presidency, an office tailor-made for Charles de Gaulle, provides Mr. Mitterrand with almost dictatorial powers. The term he began in 1981 does not expire until 1988. He exercises preponderant control over foreign policy and defense. He can dissolve parliament and choose cabinets at will (de Gaulle, Georges Pompidou and Valery Giscard d'Estaing all threw

prime ministers to the wolves.)
Defense has been a focus of contention throughout Western Europe, particularly as the deployment of modernized nuclear weapons targeted on the Soviet Union went forward last year. In most European countries, large numbers of people saw in the new deployment an invitation to become targets in any exchange between

the superpowers. But in France Mr. Mitterrand has had broad support both for his expanded defense program and for French forays such as those into Chad and Lebanon, His latest project, a move to thicken cooperation of wages and prices that was makwith West Germany in the West ing France uncompetitive with oth-European Union, has been ap-

Triumph Abroad, Trouble in France

proved as a way to draw German yearnings away from the East and toward a commitment to France and the defense of Western Europe. The Soviet trip added more

strength. By publicly disparaging Moscow's inhumane treatment of the physicist Andrei Sakharov, Mr. Mitterrand went beyond asserting Western cultural values against Soviet practices. He did it in a way that mocked the fruitless quest of Mssrs. de Gaulle, Pompidou and Giscard d'Estaing to cut an inde-pendent role for France as broker between the superpowers. He thus solidified his ties to the other

West Europeans. Bot he also ran a domestic risk. For while his conservative predecessors as president could upstage the French Communists by showing they could deal with Moscow, Mr. Mitterrand, by courting Russian disfavor, gives the French party one more reason to part company with bis Socialist government.

General economic and political conditions provide the French Communists incentive enough to move into opposition. Economic growth in France (about I percent per annum) has been lagging behind the United States (roughly 6 per-cent), West Germany (3 percent), and Britain and Italy (over 2 percent). The slow growth follows an austerity program imposed in the middle of 1982 to arrest an inflation

Minister Jacques Delors and most other experts agree that France can only become compenitive and increase growth and employment af-ter a further period of holding down government spending and wages.

But the squeeze has been extremely unpopular. Mr. Mitter-rand's Socialist Party gained only 20 percent of the vote in the elections for the European Parliament on June 17 - a drop of 15 points since the last elections in 1981. His Communist partners went from 20 percent to 12 percent.

Mr. Mitterrand is determined to keep up the austerity program, and the odds are that he will soon jettison Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, who has proved over-optimistic in his public assessments of French recovery. A more conservative figure seems destined to take his place. With the government leaning right, the Communists will he under strong pressure to exit.

Even with his political base thus eroded, Mr. Mitterrand can press forward with various foreign policy projects, including the plan for more defense cooperation. He does not face the divisive party manenvers that threaten the Italian government of Bettino Craxi; nor the pull from the East that divides West Germans: nor the labor struggles that weaken Margaret Thatcher.

But there is one thing that he and the other Europeans cannot take. That is n slowing of U.S. economic growth that would leave him asking for sacrifices without any hope of a payoff later.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In Defense of Gandhi

As a one-time foreign correspondent in India and frequent visitor there, I disagree with James Tranb's June 11 opinion column, "Democra-cy's Troubled Future in India," on the storming of the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

When traditional societies modernize, they frequently spew up reactionary groups that violently challenge the new society. Thus we have the bloody and obscurantist Khomei-ni regime in Iran, the bizarre rule of Moamer Qadhafi in Libya and the terror by Sikh fanatics in northern India. The parallels are not precise. but there were similar reactions in Japan and Brazil when their societies were modernizing. To assume, as Mr. Trauh does, that these fanatical groups can be negotiated with is to ignore their irrational, fascist nature. Far from representing a failure of democracy, Mrs. Gandhi's effective

military action is a triumphant reassertion of government with the consent of the governed. First she tried to negotiate, only to find that the Sikh separatists were purely destructive in their objectives. Then, before taking strong steps, she

waited — as a democratic leader must — until public opinion had been fed up with intransigence.

In spite of scattered mutinies, most Sikh soldiers and officers apparently remained loyal. It is now likely that the Sikh community, inwardly relieved if a bit sullen, will resume its blame Mrs. Gandhi for the violence is

coin for bringing on the Civil War. JAMES W. MICHAELS. Editor, Forbes magazine. New York.

a little like blaming Abraham Lin-

. . . And of Pakistan

Too Close to Zia" (June 16):

In response to "U.S. Is Standing.

Stuart Schaar concludes a largely misinformed and highly prejudicial column on Pakistan with the observation that "much more importantthan the nonproliferation issue would be congressional action to link aid to Pakistan's human rights record." There are now more than three million Afghan refugees in Pakistan
— one-fifth of the population of Afghanistan — who have fled there not only in assertion of their human rights, including the right to live and worship as they please, but in protection of their very lives. These three million unfortunates are likely to find

> TARIQ PIRACHA Clicny-sous-Bois. France.

Mr. Schaar's views to be a trifle unro-

al, and certainly irrelevant.

Writers in China

Regarding the feature "Ba Jin: A 'Literary Despot's' Comeback" (June 5) by Christine Chapman:

Like some other waters living in Communist China, Ba Jin found it extremely difficult to keep up creative writing after 1949. He had been one of the most able critics of China's feudalistic society. At a recent meeting in Tokyo he repeated his vow:
"My writing is my duty to society."
Are we to believe that such a man hesitated to answer political quesprominent and prosperous place. To tions because he lacked interest in political matters? How many writers in Communist China are there who dare to speak their mind openly in public after all that has happened?

KURT W. RADTKE. Leiden, The Netherlands. Religi

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1984

MONGOLIA-

U.S., Russia Revive Exchange On Environmental Research William D. Ruckelshaus said the on environmental problems, sa acid rain and loxic substate he said.

to revive a long dormant scientific exchange program on the environment, the head of the U.S. Environmeotal Protection Agency said

information exchange.

A 1972 agreement provided for trading information and research

Rabbi Rudin said that it was

unacceptable to contend that hu-

man rights were secondary to

"I did expect better of them," he said. "I think millions of Ameri-cans expected more."

The trip was sponsored by the Naconal Council of Churches and

was arranged with the cooperation of the Soviet travel agency Intour-

ist and Soviet churches. The dele-

gation included lay leaders and

At the news conference, held at

the Council of Churches headquar-

went, from Talling to Tashkent."

Leningrad and Odessa and the re-

opening of a monastery in Moscow.

visited only churches registered with the government, not those that

have refused to comply with a law requiring registration. But he said

efforts were made to inquire about

the unregistered churches and reh-gious dissidents on every occasion

where we had access" to officials.

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Dr. Rigdon said that the group

He said that improvements in-

Christian unity.

U.S. Religious Leaders Assailed for Soviet Visit

By Ari L. Goldman New York Times Service

NEW YORK - The American lewish Committee has criticized a delegation of 226 U.S. church leaders who returned last week from the Soviet Union, saying the Americans painted "a rosy picture" of religious life in the Soviet Union and had not pressed for release of imprisoned Soviet dissidents.

They missed an enormous opcortunity for moral sussion and noral leadership," according to Rabbi A. James Rudin, the nationil director of interreligious affairs or the American Jewish Commitee, the most prestigious Jewish organization in the United States. Leaders of the delegation, the argest American church group to

risit the Soviet Union, returned rom the Soviet Union Thursday and held a news conference Friday. Under questioning, the leaders poke of restrictions in Soviet reliious life, including a shortage of hurches. Bibles and religious eduation programs

"We are not blind to the continung difficulties," said the leader of be group, Dr. Bruce Rigdon, chairnan of a committee on church relaious with the Soviet Union. But be aid progress on human rights was secondary purpose of the visit.

"The purpose," he said, "was to emonstrate that the unity which sod has given the church trancends all boundaries of ideology,

Munich on acid rain met Monday He said there had been four mght and agreed to revitalize the meetings of American and Soviet

> mant for several years. Mr. Ruckeishans said he thought the last time there had been a meeting under the agreement was in 1979. He said a date has not yet

scientists under the agreement in

the 1970s, but that it has been dor-

been set for the oext meeting. He said the Americans knew the Russians wanted to revive the arrangement and said he got the goahead on the project from President Ronald Reagan before going nationality and social system and to contribute to the peacemaking to the Multilateral Conference on the Environment in Munich.

West Germany called the conference to discuss acid rain following a report last year saying that 34 percent of the country's forests had been damaged.
Mr. Rockelshaus said there were

four Americans and four Russians at the meeting, which lasted several hours. The Soviet delegation is led by Yuri A. Israel, head of Moscow's state committee on the envi-

Mr. Israel said be did not want to make any comments until Wednes-

clergy from Protestant, Anglican, Orthodox and Roman Catholic Mr. Ruckelshaus described the werall East-West atmosphere at the congress of 31 nations as posi-

ters in New York, Dr. Rigdon said the group "discovered vital reli-gious communites wherever they have been very friendly." he said. However, representatives of the United States and Soviet Union did clash when the Russians and cluded the opening of new churches, a doubling of the number of seminary students in Moscow, three of their allies brought up the arms race, saying it was damaging the environment

Mr. Ruckelshaus said the United States was ready to resume ouclear arms talks with the Soviet Union at any time in a proper forum.

The problem of acid rain is an international one because the pollutants that form it may enter the atmosphere at one point and return to the ground in another place.

Acid rain occurs when toxic substances such as sulfuric and nitric cid contained in polluted air fall back to Earth in the form of precipitation. The acid rain can then contaminate drinking water, harm plant life and eat away at buildings. Berlin Wall Protest

. Fifteen members of an enviroomentalist group lit smoke bombs Tuesday at a crossing point along the Berlin Wall to protest air pollution from coal-burning power plants in both Germanys, The As-

sociated Press reported.

The protesters by the Robin Wood group took place at the Heinrich Heine Strasse border

Overseas Tamils Thought to Fund Sri Lanka Conflict

The Associated Press LONDON - President Junius

Jayewardene of Sri Lanka said that Tamils in the United States and Britain are believed to be raising money to finance arms purchases for terrorist attacks against his gov-"We are oow considering wheth-

er to take this up with an interna-tional organization," Mr. Jayewar-dene said Monday. He is on a recklong official visit to London. Tamil guerrillas have attacked targets in northern Sri Lanka in a campaign for automony for the Tamil ethnic minority. Last year, major cities in Sri Lanka were hit by Tamil riots.

We understand that the Tamils are raising money in the United States and in the United Kingdom. We believe this money is being used to aid terrorism," he said. The Tamils, he added, "are not interested in coming to terms with the rest of the island. We are oot interested in a separate state. They want to turn Sri Lanka into a Marxist

He said the government is main-taining a naval blockade in an effort to stop arms shipments from Tamil extremists in southern India

Minister Margaret Thatcher.

IN MEMORIAM In memory of Jean de Breteui Service was held in Paris on June 25th at Sainte-Clotilde Church

JOSEPH LOSEY A ceremony of celebration will be held for the film director Joseph Losey who died on 22nd June The date and venue will be announced.

day under the old commune sys-tem. When the new policy let him start his own business, he borrowed about \$3,000 from the state bank and later invested \$4,000 that he had saved. Recently, he huilt a three-floor house with his workrooms for each family member on the upper floors. Now that peasants are allowed to

go into long-distance hauling, Mr. he can compete with the state-run transportation companies. Asked if the oeighbors resented

cause all of us are trying to become well-off." Mr. Ma said he also wanted to

get a telephone, to let him compete better with Miss Zhang, She said that at first, her family

was the only one making building materials here. "Later on, some average Chinese peasant earns in a Miss Zhang and Mr. Ma personi- people learned from our example,"

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field hand, earning unly work points from the commune. She also pulled a handcart carrying charcoal and coal. Now, she said, she emshops on the ground floor and two ploys 10 other villagers in her en-

Miss Zhang, 36, started out as a

Zhang Daishen

using her tele-

phone, the first

and only one in

the village of

Chengbei in Si-

chuan province,

Tianying, her chief business ri-

and, left, Ma

val, at his saw-

mili there.

terprise, which makes asbestos tiles as well as concrete slabs, and raises poultry on the side. She has oot hired her husband, Lu Ziling, who Ma bought a secondhand truck and works as a purchasing agent for the plans to buy a ccuple more so that local marketing cooperative and earns far less than she does.

"We have very serious competi-tion oow," said Miss Zhang. "I try his success, Mr. Ma said, "No, be- to offer lower prices and better

To solicit orders from the provincial capital of Chengdu, 50 miles (81 kilometers) away, Miss Zhang bought a black telephone with a hand crank. The installation cost about \$140, oearly as much as an

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Defense Whistle-Blower Assails Pentagon Waste

By Charles Mohr New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - A noted Pentagon whistle-blower has told senators that "bad management has shot down more airplanes, sunk more ships and immobilized more soldiers than all our enemies to history put together." He also expressed a belief that there were few major military cootracts in which less than 30 percent of the outlay

was wasted. The official, A. Ernest Fitzgerald, management systems deputy to the assistant air force secretary for financial management, testified Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure of the Judiciary Committee. The subcommittee is inquiring into the methods deny Mr. Fitzgerald and Congress information occded to monitor military costs.

The Senate panel subpoenaed him after the air force refused to permit him to testify in his official

capacity and present service policy. In 1982, 13 years after he was dismissed for disclosing a large cost increase on a cargo plane cootract, Mr. Fitzgerald was restored to his jnh as a senior air force "cost cutter" by court order. He testified Monday that one of his associates had described the technique of keeping cost data from civilian analysts as the "descending of the blue curtain," a reference to the color of uniformed air force pur-

Mr. Fitzgerald testified that the

The subcommittee chairman, one of three earthquakes that Senator Charles E. Grassley. Republican of Iowa, along with three Monday, police reported Tuesday.

other senators, expressed support and sympathy for Mr. Fitzgerald.

"loformation is power," Mr. Grassley said, explaining that the purpose of his hearings was to study barriers to the free flow of unclassified information about

Pentagon practices. Mr. Fitzgerald spent much time describing a Pentagon practice of basing military contracts on what are called "actual costs," rather than on studies of what a contract "sbould cost."

"Should-cost" studies are a tool. of industrial engineering widely used in nonmilitary, compenieve Monday under subpoena to the and commercial industries and are hased on analyses of how much work time and company overhead should go into a product.

"Actual costs," Pentagon dissithat air force purchasing officers dents say, is a misnomer since it and other officials have used to really describes the actual really describes the actual 'charges" listed by a company. Mr. Fitzgerald said that such

famous anomalies as a \$1,118.26 charge for a oylon cap for an air-plane stool that could be made at a cost of 26 cenus were considered justifiable under present Pentagon procedures.

"The insidious thing," Mr. Fitzgerald said of contractors, "is that when they get away with this rip-off, it becomes a new standard." He said Pentagon practice was not to measure real costs of production but to justify contracts nn the basis of "historical" cost trends.

Dominican Quake Kills 5

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominiair force spent more time trying to iustify "outrageously high" prices can Republic — At least five perfor equipment than attempting to sons died when their home was buried by an avalanche set off by

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China's Farmers Turn to New Pastures As Small Workshops Spread, Individual Initiative Counts Mr. Ma. 45, earned 55 cents a she added. "Now more than 20 households are doing the same

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service ZIYANG, China - A handcranked telephone still stands be-tween Ma Tianying and his hopes of becoming the richest peasant in his village in Sichnan province.

Mr. Ma runs his own sawmill, repairs trucks and tractors, and makes concrete slabs for prefabricated housing. Last year, he and his family earned the equivalent of about \$6,000, making him the second wealthiest resident of Cheng-bei, a village set in the rolling hills

and hright green rice paddies of Ziyang County. But Mr. Ma has yet to catch up with Zhang Deishen. She got a bead start in turning out the prefabricated concrete, to demand because recent changes in agricultural

policy started a housing boom. Miss Zhang carned about \$6,800 last year and installed the village's first and only private telephone.

fy the rivalry that Beijing likes to encourage. The country's agricul-tural output has source since 1979, when a new policy let farmers keep whatever they could grow beyond a quota set by the state. But the new productivity has revealed the exent of underemployment among China's 800 million peasants.

China has too little arable land for its farmers, and the government wants more peasants to set up small workshops, service trades and specialized occupations to the

An agricultural specialist, Du

ago that as many as 70 percent of China's peasants were economically superfluous. The cities could not afford to absorb them, he said. Mr. Du, who heads the Rural Policy Research Center of the Communist Party's Central Com-mittee, said he envisioned a strate-

gy of shifting 30 percent to 40 per-cent of China's rural labor force out of traditional farm work and into sideline occupations and small industries. "In a situation of surplus rural labor," Mr. Du said, "this may be a proper way to increase employ-ment and people's incomes, to raise their cultural level and to speed up

rural development. In short, this is a policy for comprehensive devel-opment of the countryside." Mr. Du's forecast was fulfilled when a directive by the cabinet-

level State Council and the Central Committee followed. The directive urged that, by the end of the century, 40 percent of the rural labor force should not be working in the The directive noted that 31 mil-

lion peasants already worked in commune-run enterprises and tha two million others had set up their

The village of Chengbei has benefited from the changes. The village to the Tamil community in Sri Lan-ka. The president said he expects to mention the activities of the Tamils in talks Wednesday with Prime the changes in the than the different the changes in the than the changes in the than the different the changes in the than the changes in the than the different the changes in the than the changes in the than the different the changes in the than the changes in the changes in the than the changes in the than the changes in the that each person has only a fraction of the meager national average of a quarter acre each.

Before the 1979 changes, Mr. Zhang said, the village was so poor that it relied on annual state subsidies of grain and money. After the land was contracted out to individual households, the peasants began working harder and the handouts stopped. Last year, Chengbei's annual per capita income reached about \$230, which is nearly three times the income in 1979.

"The responsibility system is like an elixir for the people," Mr. Zhang said. "In the past, we all are from the same big pot. Now we have broken the iron rice bowl."

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U.S. Job Surge: Envy of Europeans

High Technology, Service Industries Feed the Boom

By Leslie Wayne New York Times Service

TEW YORK - The Europeans "simply cannot get over it," said one pleased official in the Reagan administration. The setting was the recent London economic summit meeting. The subject was jobs. And the

Europeans were openly envious. No wonder. In the last decade, while Western Europe lost two million jobs, the United States created about 20 million. And since the current American recovery got under way, the gap has widened. Major European countries continue to lose jobs, while payrolls in the United States grow, even in heavily depressed areas such as

About five million Americans have found new work in nonagricultural jobs since the bottom of the recession, making this the best recovery on the job front since the 1950s, About 105 million Americans are now employed, com-pared with 99 million when the recovery began in December 1982.

he Europeans "cannot understand why we can create all those jobs and they can't," said the administration official. "This economy has shown an immense capacity to create jobs across the board, even during every month of the recession," said Robert Z. Lawrence, an economist at the Brookings Institution. And Robert D. Hormats, a vice president at Goldman Sachs and former assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs, added: "People almost take it for granted, but our economy is the most dynamic in the world in its ability to absorb new workers. Looking from the outside, you have to be im-pressed. But we often don't see because we're in

The strong growth of jobs has helped to drive down the unemployment rate with a speed that has surprised economists. In May the rate fell again, to 7.4 percent, far below the 10.7 percent registered in the depths of the recession. And the drop is expected to continue, along with the recovery, for the rest of the year.

Meanwhile, the Europeans, with the exception of West Germany, have watched unemployment stick on a high plateau or rise even higher Ear Western Europeans. higher. For Western Europe as a whole, unem-ployment currently is 10.3 percent and rising.

For President Ronald Reagan, the nation's strength on the job front is especially gratifying. After overseeing one of the worst recessions on record, his administration can point to an imemployment rate already below 7.5 percent, the level when he took office in January 1981. And by the time the nation's voters cast their ballots in the fall, the figure will certainly be lower.

That may help the president's drive for reelection, but it does not mean the nation's concerns about new jobs have evaporated. Some observers say the current recovery is short-term and masks deeper problems.

he blessings of the recovery, for example, have not been spread evenly either geographically or by industry. While Massa-chusetts and Texas boom. Michigan and Ohio still hurt. Some major industries, like steel and automobiles, will oot reach their pre-recession employment peaks in the foresecable future, if

peak in the late 1970s, has fallen to about 390,000 and, according to government estimates, will barely grow to 447,000 by 1995. The anto industry is expected to recover only about 127,000 of the 284,000 jobs lost during the recession by 1990.

Some economists worry that job creation in newer, fast-growing industries, like computers and robotics, could be held back by sluggish growth in the older, basic industries that are important customers for these ocw technologies.

Some analysts also contend that the nation's continued drift toward more service jobs will erode productivity and hurt economic growth by substituting lower-paying, lower-skilled service work for high-paying, blue-collar jobs.

And there is an even gloomier view held by Wassily Leonuci, a Nobel Prize winner, who

thinks the computer revolution threatens eventually to turn labor markets topsy-turvy by rendering the human brain itself technologically

But for now, there's more good news than bad. Nonagricultural employment, the nation's basic measure of jobs, has risen a strong 5.7 percent since the bottom of the

recession, well above the average rebound of about 4.7 percent for the five recoveries since the Korean War.

sional services," which includes lawyers, engineers, accountants and architects, will add about 850,000 jobs to top 3 million by 1995.

Even in manufacturing, which felt the brunt of the recession, there are 8.2 percent more jobs than in November 1982, the recession's low point, a rate of recovery about double that of earlier expansions.

"Our manufacturing sector was devastated, yet the recovery in manufacturing has been cormal and that's been the news," said Mr. Lawrence of Brookings. However, because manufacturing was hit so hard, employment still has not returned to pre-recession levels. And most of the growth in the recovery has come in new types of manufacturing, such as high technology, rather than in the battered basic industries.

The reason for America's good fortune is not easy to pinpoint. But for many economists it strikes at the heart of the dynamics of the nation's evolving economy. Somehow the changes under way in the labor force, in social customs, in financial markets and in technology

have combined to generate steady employment gains, something that has eluded the Europeans. The United States is currently benefiting from a highly educated baby-boom generation that is fast approaching its peak working years, and from career-minded women who are in the labor force to stay. Last month, in fact, the government reported that, for the first time, more than half of all adult women are em-

oreover, American workers, compared with the Europeans, are highly mobile and more willing to change location, and even occupation, as the economy demands. "Our labor market is very flexible and people hop from one place to another," said Orley C. Ashenfelter, a Princeton University economics professor. "In Britain, for instance, one would never dream of changing occupations to respond to decline in demand. And that rigidity gets enforced by government policies. Housing is so heavily subsidized that if you lose your job, you don't dare move from the area you live in ause the waiting lists elsewhere are so long."

The United States, unlike Europe, also has billions in venture capital available for the new businesses that have been the spur for American job growth in recent years, and has a culture that is more willing to take imancial and business risks. European economies are more heavily invested in traditional industries and have been slow to move into new areas.

These new technologies have flourished in the American environment, nourished by the mon-ey and the work force they need to grow. And there is a feedback effect on the rest of the economy. The income generated by the new industries creates demand for an even wider range of products and for even more workers to

Many of the new jobs in the United States are in service-related areas -everything from retail shops to airlines, fast-food chains to business consultants, and financiers to public utilities. About two-thirds of today's workers, or 67 million, make their livings in those jobs.

"Services continue to outpace manufactur-ing," said Samuel M. Ehrenhalt, regional commissioner for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in New York. "We're beginning to see the more permanent nature of the long-run shift to a Steel, which employed 726,000 workers at its more service-oriented economy." He noted, for instance, that there are more people engaged in the distribution of retail and wholesale goods than in making them.

> early 75 percent of all oew jobs that the bureau expects through 1995 will come from service-producing industries. "In-, creasingly, we are selling ourselves to each other as service producers and the products of our jobs are becoming more intangible," said Au-drey Freedman, chief labor economist at the Conference Board, a business research group in

Within services, the sector the government calls "miscellaneous" — a catchall category that tank includes medical care, business services, recreanew jobs in the decade ahead. By 1995, miscellaocous services will account for 31 million jobs, a

quarter of expected total employment. The business services category, which includes consultants, personnel services, public relations, security systems, and computer and data processing services, will be one of the hottest growth areas, with employment expected to double to about 6.2 million by 1995.

A related industry, "miscellaneous profes-

And medical care should employ some 3 million oew people by 1995, or about 12 percent of all new jobs generated in the oext decade.

espite the gloomy outlook for smoke stack industries, the future of the broad category of manufacturing has some bright spots. About 2.3 million manufacturing jobs were lost in the recession, but about 1.5 million jobs - not necessarily the same ones have been generated.

There are 25 million Americans employed in goods-producing jobs, which include mining, manufacturing and construction. And although these jobs have fallen from 25 percent of all jobs in 1959 to 19 percent today, that share is expected to hold steady for the decade ahead. In fact, one of every six new jobs will be from manufac-turing, mostly in new, high-tech manufacturing.

"Our projections show that manufacturing will continue to grow, but modestly," said Ronaid E. Knischer, associate commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. "High-tech manufacturing is a source of a lot of that growth, and that's offsetting what's taking place in autos and

The continuing move into services raises some concerns. There's a very serious dark side to this," said Barry Bluestone, an economist with Boston College who fears the consequences of what he calls the "deindustrialization" of the

"The decline of the manufacturing sector sig-nificantly erodes the standard of living for the entire community." Mr. Bluestone said. "We did create a significant oumber of jobs, but these are lower-wage and lower-productivity jobs. When an anto worker gets knocked out at General Motors and works at a car wash in Flint, productivity and wages plummet But such arguments have oot found great

favor among economists. "I call it the 'real nations don't make quiche argument," said ooc government labor economist. "It's as though they feel there is something intrinsically better about being a blue-collar steelmaker vs. a kid at hamburger stand, and that's oot the trade-off

t is more than that however. The notion that high pay should somehow be a goal of public policy sounds suspect in the wake of inroads by foreign competitors in U.S. markets. Miss Freedman of the Conference Board said: "In industries with very highly paid unionized workers, the wages got so high that the industries became uncompetitive and unemployment While service jobs on average pay less than

manufacturing - \$245 a week vs. \$371 - there are plenty of high-paid jobs in both sectors. And economists expect the gap to close over time as some of the highest-paid manufacturing work-ers are forced to lower their wage demands. "It's a lot of nonsense about how service jobs

aren't as good as factory jobs and are not to be valued as much," said Victor Fuchs, an economics professor at Stanford University, "Service jobs are more rewarding and interesting than assembly-line jobs."

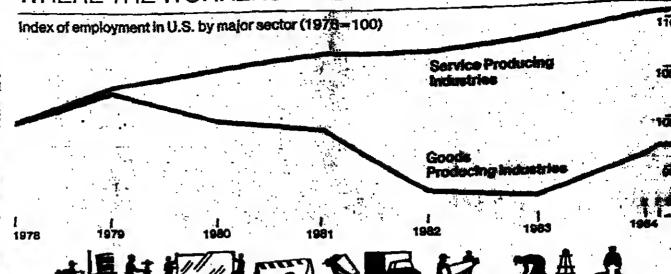
Some fear that the tremendous growth of services seem more labor-intensive than manufacturing and because the rising share of service jobs in the economy has, coincidentally or not, accompanied a drop in the nation's productivity growth. But government studies challenge this

An examination of the nation's slowing pro-ductivity growth by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for example, found that "productivity gains in the service sector show the same range as in the goods-producing sector," said Mr. Kutscher. "Our studies looked at whether the shift to services was an important factor in the productivity slowdown, and we found it was not impor-

To many, the growth of the service economy tion and hotels - will provide one of every three and the slowdown in manufacturing is simply one of those long, but inevitable, structural changes to which the economy will eventually adjust, akin to the transition out of agriculture.

"What's happening in manufacturing had its counterpart 30 years ago in agriculture," said Michael L. Wachter, a labor economist at the University of Pennsylvania. These deindustrialization guys must have had counterparts saying that the American economy is dying because there are not enough people on farms."

WHERE THE WORKERS ARE



Construction

Banking

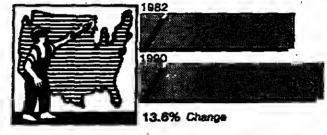
Restaurants and Other Retailing

16% Change

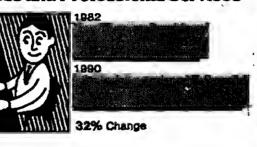
AND WHERE THE JOBS ARE

Growth of jobs in key U.S. industries from actual 1982 levels to projected 1990 levels. growth over period given in percentages, jobs, in millions.

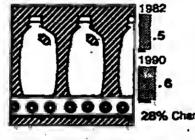
Total Jobs



Business and Professional Services



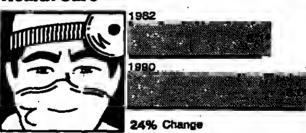
Plastic Products



Computers and Peripherals



Health Care





Transportation Equipment

Hungary Cautiously Taking New Steps Toward Free Market Practices in Economy

Party Adopts Reforms in Selection of Factory Managers and for the Decontrol of Wages and Prices

Hungarian party chief, has been to avoid alarming the Soviet Union while deftly maneuvering his small, resource-scarce and trade-dependent in another major change, Hungary has ac-By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — Hungary's political leadership has cautiously embarked on a new phase of industrial liberalization that departs from two previously well-entrenched socialist principles: that the minister knows best, and that all men are created equal wage earners.

After months of debate over what Communist hard-liners and the Soviet Union would tolerate, top party leaders in April approved fundamental changes in the way factory managers are selected and signaled a further decontrol of wages and prices. The moves are said by officials here to represent the most significant shift away from a centrally planned economy and toward free market practices since the launching of Hungary's "new economic mechanism" in 1968.

With the collapse of the Solidarity-led movement in Poland, Hungary's renewed effort to find a more responsive socialist alternative to the rigid Soviet economic model has become the focus for those who hope for a liberal drift in the

Even so, the latest Hungarian actions disappointed some of the country's economists, who concluded that conservative forces in the government, fortified by the rise to power in the the selection of factory managers — up to now Kremlin earlier this year of Konstantin U. Cherministerial appointees — subject to election by nenko, thwarted efforts at more sweeping revi- employees or enterprise councils.

Nowhere in the April resolution of the Centrai Committee of Hungary's Communist Party, economic management system," language clear-ly chosen to downplay the impression that any-Ministers, however

country into international markets by adopting Western-style economic methods. Given cur-rent East-West tensions and the glatial pace of the Kremlin's own movement toward economic change, Mr. Kadar evidently concluded that Hungary's new moves stood the greatest chance of acceptance if introduced without much fan-But some of Hungary's most ardent reformers

argue that such caution will play into the hands of bureaucrats and conservatives intent on preventing implementation of the new practices.
"The resolution doesn't clearly decide beween a comprehensive change, which would make a difference, and small measures, which chance to everyone to earn well if he works won't," observed Tamas Bauer, an outspoken

critic at Budapest's Institute of Economics. Mr. Bauer said what was occided was a strongly worded declaration generating a new "reform awareness" among Hungarians. "I have the im-pression," he said, "the leadership here prefers to calm the adversaries rather than the proponents of the reform."

On paper, several of the envisioned change go a considerable way toward embedding the free enterprise spirit more deeply in the Hungarian system. Most significant are plans to make

t medium-sized and some large firms, factory councils made up of workers and management representatives, and inthe key document authorizing the changes, did _____ management representatives, and in-the word "reform" appear. Nor was there any ciuding Communist Party and trade union delereference to "comprehensive" improvements in gates, are to choose the general manager, decide the system, a phrase included in earlier drafts, on investments, wages and prices, and deter-Instead, the statement characterized the new mine production strategy. At small comparies, measures dryly as a "further development of the general managers will be subject to direct elec-

Ministers, however, will still have the power thing momentous or radical was about to hap- to appoint the managers of large firms related to defense and public services as well as those One ballmark of the rule of Janos Kadar, the companies deemed by the government to he of sources. Suppliers now deal directly with cus-decision. This road has to be full one

those who argued that large wage differences violated the Communist principle of egalitarian-ism. The government imposed a punitive tax on firms that raised wages above certain caps. But today, Communist principle has given

way to a drive for efficiency and to the pragmatic notion that people tend to work harder when rewarded with more pay. "For us, what's most important is to give a

well," said Janos Hoos, the No. 2 official at the Central Planning Commission. "Earning should depend on productivity. That doesn't do any Tertain limits on the accumulation of

wealth are expected to be incorporated A into an income tax system that authorities plan to introduce in a few years to replace a payroll tax paid by employers. For the poor, officials say special assistance programs will be

The government plans to roll back subsidies for food, household energy, transportation and energy, while expanding corporate investment prerogatives and credit opportunities.

Some unprofitable industries may finally be

allowed to go bankrupt, resulting in a hoped-for shift of workers from industry to service-sector jobs. A more flexible banking system is also under discussion, although the central bank has

be subject to a ministerial veto.

In another major change, Hungary has accepted the notion of limiting wages to productivity. Workers who produce more will get paid more.

Spreads in incomes after the 1968 reforms generated a backlash in the early 1970s from

Among the main continuing constraints on free market behavior in Hungary are its rigidly planned commitments to other Soviet bloc countries, which account for about half of its total foreign trade.

Another stumbling block is the country's monopolistic industrial structure. A few unwieldy trusts have been broken up into smaller units. and higher efficiency rates have been achieved by allowing private groups of workers to use factory premises after hours. But Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi said in an interview that a fourth of Hungary's firms could be classified \$ "problem" companies.

o one of any prominence these days expressly opposes reforms as the way to get Hungary's standard of living rising again after several years of stagnation. But key party officials stress that the recent changes do not mean any weakening of the Communist Party or its leading role here. Nor do they mean any radical restracturing of Hungarian institu-

Some people worry that the decontrol of wages and prices will send inflation meing past the government's target range of 8 to 10 percent annually, bringing a backlash similar to that of 1972, which stalled new reforms for the rest of the 1970s.

been refuctant to surrender control over commercial functions.

After 16 years of the "new economic mechanism," industry is still state-owned, but factory bosses no longer have to haggle constantly with central planners over detailed targets and remaining the control of the c

Herald Eribune

PORTUGAL

A SPECIAL REPORT

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1984

Pessimism Haunts Nation, but Hopeful Signs Are Seen

By Mary Mills Castanheira

LISBON - The "crisis" has become Portugal's national obses-Gloomy economic forecasts cover the from pages of the newspapers. Radio and television news-casts invariably focus on the dismal outlook or on a pending price rise. Pessimism has become fashionable. It haunts the country.

THE WEST

wither tion

There are hopeful signs. As long as political stability is maintained. economists believe there could be a cautious recovery in 1985 as the Socialist-Social Democratic government's 18-month economie emergency plan, now two-thirds completed begins to bear fruit. But popular discontent is growing as the austerity program imposed by the International Monetary Fund The mes odes purchasing power and living

The message from political leaders is: Hold on, we're nearly there. Prime Minister Mário Soares, while admitting that large sectors of the population are facing hardships, has appealed for patience and conidence in the povernment.

"We had to introduce a shock therapy and tough measures to control our financial situation and reduce our deficits, which were making the country humiliatingly dependent on others. Without this policy, the country would have neaded into bankruptcy and disaster," Mr. Soares said. He blamed the increasingly common public agitation on the Communists, and nsisted that there was no alternaive to his government, which was determined to survive.

The restrictive policies were reeded to relaunch the economy," said the state secretary for trade, Raquel Ferreira, "You can't build a rouse without a good foundation. Although the people have been addy hit, the Portuguese have a latural common sense and know

er future is at stake." Her assessment was borne out by be observations of a Lisbon housenaid, Maria Belo de Sousa, who, hough railing against the govern-nent's policies, said: "It's not their ault, and if they fail, we'll be worse off. We've got to stick it out and

artation Equipment

marine training

tope things will improve."
The IMF austerity plan, introiuced shortly after the government ook office last June, calls for a eduction of 1982's \$3.2-billion n 1983 and \$1.25 billion to 1984; uring the budget deficit from 13 percent of gross national product o 11 percent last year and 5.5 perent this year, and slowing the rowth of the \$14-billion external lebt. To meet these targets, the overnment devalued the escudo

2 percent, raised taxes and queezed credit. Financially the program has seen extremely successful. The curent account deficit dropped to 11.68 billion last year and the budget deficit to 9 percent of GNP. The external debt increased only 5700 million to \$14.7 billion and he short-term debt went down 500 million to \$1.3 billion. Donestic demand fell to minus 6.5 The results were better than ex-

pected," said Vitor Constancio. vice governor of the Bank of Portu-gal. "In fact, perhaps too success-ful, and the [resulting] recession has been bigger than we forecast."

The program has made it possi-ble for Portugal to tap internation-al financial markets for loans at average interest rates as well as receive \$480 million from the IMF in loans and \$250 million from its compensatory facility.

Because of its debts, however,

the government cannot afford to ease up on the measures. In 1984 the current account deficit is likely to drop below the targeted \$1.25 billion but medium-term debt repayments will total \$1.7 billion. The country needs about \$3 billion in foreign loans this year to cover deficits and leave its gold and currency reserves intact. Last year Portugal sold approximately 60 tons of its 660-ton gold reserve to meet loan payments of \$1 billion with the Bank for International Settlements. Total gold and foreign currency reserves are estimated at \$8 billion, compared to \$10 billion

two years ago. The austerity plan has had devastating effects on consumers in a country where the average per-capita income is \$2,351 a year, well below that of Greece or Spain. Inflation averaged 25.5 percent last year and in the first quarter of 1984 was 33 percent. To reduce deficits. the government has eliminated most subsidies on foods, resulting in a marked acceleration of inflaelected for a four-year term and is tion. Bread prices have risen 44 percent, pasteurized milk 120 percent and transport 55 percent in one year. Real wages dropped 9

percent last year. Companies are facing serious cash flow problems because of the severe credit squeeze. Almost 150,000 workers are owed wages or salary, according to CGTP-Inter-sindical, the pro-Communist trade union confederation, which accounts for about 85 percent of organized labor. Among companies that are paying wages, many are not meeting social security payments or are evading sales taxes. Bankruptcies rose 28 percent last year, swelling the ranks of the un-employed by 6,000 workers. The unemployment rate is estimated at

percent of the 4.2-million work

"Everything is black," said Alvaro Rana, director for international affairs in the CGTP-Inter-sindical. "This year we expect real wages to drop 10 percent. Last year'a drop was 9 percent — that is 19 percent to 2 years. This is cata-

Black flags, representing bunger, are common sights at demonstra-tions in Lisbon and Oporto. Pawa-shops are packed with jewelry, do-mestic wares and other valuables. Malnutrition is evident to several industrial areas. "As hunger increases, the country will become a aging a small manufacturing plant, theater for popular agitation. We an eventual labor force of about 25, will no longer be able to control the and 10 million escudos in capital, situation and the government will was quickly accepted by the For-be in real trouble, warned Mr. eign Investment Institute, which re-

The government is putting the finishing touches on a 3-year eco-(Continued on Next Page)

Returnees From Abroad Alter Life at Home

Ine-way tickets back: For years the Paris-Lisbon train has been the way out for

Portuguese seeking fortunes in France ... With the French recession dragging on,



The Slow Ebb of the National Fishing Fleet

By Peter Collis

PENICHE - The Fé is a traineira, one of the diesel-powered boats usually about 25 meters (82 feet) long that are used mainly for fishing sardine and other small fish off the Portuguese coast.

Like most of the traineires that fish out of

Peniche on the exposed and windy Atlantic coast north of Lisbon, the Fe is wood-hulled, with high, flaring bows, a small wheelhouse amidship and decks cluttered with lockers, nets and winching equipment.

The Fe has seen better days. Built 15 years ago at a local yard, it has the battered look of a boat that has weathered a lot of Atlantic a boat that has weathered a lot of Allante gales. It was once painted in the bright colors of all Portuguese lishing boats, but the paint has long since faded and is flaking off everywhere. The boat is equipped with the bare technical necessities — radio, radar and acoustic equipment — but all of it is old and could be arish explosion. could do with replacing.

When the Fé chugged into the harbor just before 8 A.M. it was followed by a wheeling cloud of seaguils and was riding low in the water — signs of a successful night's work. The catch turned out to be a small sardinelike fish called the carapau - about 5.5 tons of them, caught by the cerco method of sar-dine fishing in which the fish are encircled by a net that is then winched toto an evertightening circle. The carapau sells well on the local market, and the crew members looked cheerful as they sorted the fish accord-

Shortly after the Fe tied up, two of the crew

members carried samples of the catch to the lota, a quayside auction hall where the boats sell their catches in lots to middlemen and other buyers. Carapan were fetching a good price - about 150 escudos a kilogram - and the Fe's catch that day would be worth some-thing like \$5,800.

A little more than half the money would be

the owners' share. The rest would be divided among the 24 crew members on a decreasing percentage scale from captain to apprentice. For some of the crew, the night's work would earn about \$100. Not bad for a country with average per-capita income of less than \$3,000 a year. But had the catch been sardine, worth about 40 escudos a kilo, the pay would have been less all round. And sometimes the

fishermen earn nothing for days on end. The Fe's master and half-owner is Antônio Vicente Leitão, a native of Peniche, who can hardly remember a time when he was not on a boat, Captain Leitão, who is 50, first went to sea when he was 10 years old, on his father's boat. Fifteen years ago he and a partner bought the Fc Credit was easy to get then, he said, and fishing was a reasonably profitable occupation in Portugal. He does not consider it to be so now.

"The running costs are too high to make much out of it.now," he said. "It looks like a good business when there are a lot of fish, but to the long run it is not. There are too many

bad days, too many expenses."

Fine costs are high — about 3,000 to 3,500 escudos an bour when the boat is at sea — and Captain Leitão thinks be has at least four men more than he needs. "I could get on

said. But the labor laws and fishing tradition do not allow him to reduce his crew. In

do not allow him to reduce his crew. In addition to the percentage of the catch, be has to pay the men's social benefits.

And, like business owners everywhere in Portugal, he is feeling the effects of the austerity program. "The boat needs repairs and replacements," he said, "but I'd need credit for that and I can't afford interest of 16 percent." A new boat of the same category as the Fé would cost about 40 million escudos now, be said, and would be totally beyond his means. "I don't know any small owner around here who could afford to replace his

boat with a new one now," he said.

In the small yards nearby where wooden boats like the Fe are built, most of the activity is repair work. New building has virtually

In its essentials, Peniche could be taken as a microcosm of the Portuguese fishing indus-try. Antonio Leitão's problems are those of large and small owners up and down the coast: high costs, uncertain profits, overmanning, obsolescent equipment, expensive credit, inability to invest. Most of the national fleet is old, and the industry badly needs modernizing.
Only a small fraction of the country's fishing craft are more than 12 meters (13 yards)

long. Only a third are motorized. Nearly all are made of wood. About 70 percent of them are more than 15 years old. Of the total fleet, state-owned and private, only III vessels are suitable for deep-water fishing. Most are de-(Continued on Page 10)

Soares Coalition Facing Realities Of Deep Recession

By Ken Pottinger

LISBON - Ten years into Portugal's third republic and its second attempt at democracy this century, there is considerable turnoil in the country, both inside its institutions and on the streets.

Unavoidable economic measures, taken by the Socialist-Social Democratic coalition at the beginning of its scheduled four-year term last June, are beginning to bear bitter fruit. Portugal is having its fiercest recession in a decade. Living standards have been deeply eroded. For tens of thousands, making ends meet is a constant and

desperate struggle.

Prime Minister Mário Soares, 59, is greatly perturbed by the bot potato he holds and the knowledge that no sane politician would care to take it from him. Worse, the

potato is not one he planted.

The ruling coalition inherited an economic nightmare from its predecessors, and the problems were aggravated by the chaotic events after the 1974 revolution that eventually restored democracy.

The measures now being applied were, Mr. Soares said, inevitable and imperative. They would have to have been imposed regardless of the composition of the government. Moreover, the Socialist prime minister tried to convince deputies in a recent parliamentary debate that the medicine is working. If people can just hold on a while longer, he said, things could improve by the end of next winter.

Sueb appeals, bowever, do not fill stomachs or meet monthly bills, and there are signs that public discontent is rising. The powerful pro-Communist trade union federation has declared a street war on the government, insisting that it be dis-missed, while walls, billboards and lamp posts around the country are covered with newly painted anti-government graffiti. Sporadie ter-ror attacks on businessmen and banks by a shadowy extremist group, the FP-25, are becoming frequent. Last week the parliament opened a debate on increasing police powers, and the government rounded up 42 terrorism suspects. Meanwhile, on another front a rising and disparate chorus is call-ing into question the institutions of power and the ways they function

and interrelate.

As these critics see it, the time has come for a new order of things to give punch and vigor to the presidential-legislative power-sharing system adopted a decade ago. They believe that, despite its solidly based 63 percent of the vote, the chances of the government's sur-viving the strains of the economic

The critics are especially critical of the nation's legislators. There is little doubt that over the last 10 years and 15 governments the politicians, mostly through inexperience, have provided a sorry speciacle, coming across as little men with an exaggerated sense of self-impor-

These are the sort of growing pains associated with any governmental experiment, but the provincial nature of Portuguese politics accentuates the shortcomings and appears to have exhausted the pa-tience of the critics. These opposition voices are loosely grouped around the enigmatic and stoic figure of the popularly elected presi-dent, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, 49.

The critics believe that for the

litical system to work there must be a harmony of views among the president, the government and a majority presidentialist party in the Assembly of the Republic, the parliament. They see General Eanes, who leads no party, as the only man capable of bringing this about.

A top presidential adviser suggested that the country was moving toward a system based on a powerful presidency and a tamed parlia-

A key figure in the movement to (Continued on Page 10)

Foreigners Find Investment Pays, but Complain of Red Tape

Special to the IHT

LISBON — Investing in Portugal is not for the fainthearted. While the country has the advantages of cheap labor, nearby Euro-pean markets and, a decade after the 1974 revolution, political stabil-ity, it can nevertheless present a wildering series of bureaucratic hurdles to confuse even the most soned foreign investor.

The paperwork here is quite in-credible, said Jack Quin, a Briton who arrived almost two years ago to set up the Australian fire-protection company Wormald.

Mr. Quin's five-year plan, cavisviews all applications.

But, after Mr. Quin received permission to set up the company, Wormald's real tussle with the bureaucracy began. Fifteen months later, despite the help of a company that specializes in obtaining correct documents for new firms, Mr. Quin still does not bave all the certificates be needs to operatate.

The countless documents required come from different departments of different ministries, and finding out which you need de-pends on having another first," said Mr. Quin, who is not new to complex officialdom, baving worked in Brazil for 25 years. He was hucky to finding fairly

cheap office space next to the bullring at Cascais, a fashionable resort and dormitory town about 30 kilometers (18.5 miles) along the coast from Lisbon. He and his secretary are working alone, looking for clients and competing for a major ment after it joins the EEC," he contract to install a fire-protection said. Community membership system for a government grain- would also simplify import and exstorage complex.

Business has been a long time coming Wormald's way in the de- unique. Foreign bankers and em-

difficulties in marketing a product that is considered something of a luxury in a technologically underdeveloped country undergoing

strict austerity.

Getting the name known has proved a problem, he said, because Portugal lacks trade journals and similar advertising outlets.

But the company has been thriving in other European countries for several years and, like many new investors, Mr. Quin believes Portugal's hoped-for entry into the European Community, proposed for 1986, will be a boost.

"Portugal is way behind on safety regulations and will have to tighten up on systems and equip-ment after it joins the EEC," he port regulations.

Mr. Quin's problems are not

prosper, for the country has many attractions, not least of which is the cheapest labor in Western Europe.

Ireland and Greece, Portugal's main competitors for foreign investment in Europe, paid an aver-gage hourly wage of \$5.36 and \$3.06 respectively last year, com-pared with \$1.69 in Portugal, Spain's average was \$4.48 while West Germany by comparison

West Germany, by comparison, paid \$10.67 and the comparable U.S. figures was \$12.32, according to the Foreign Investment Insti-José Viana Baptista, who took

over as president of the institute this year, said, however: "We intend the attraction of low wages to be a transient asset."

was to help modernize the economy

and seemingly inexplicable delays.

But patiente can pay off and wellestablished companies generally

wealth that would bring higher

of the economy, transform Portu-gal's traditional industries with

processing, automobile and elecwell as computing, communicament. The agency is particularly eager to encourage joint ventures. The institute reported that investment in Portugal rose about 17

mend the attraction of low wages to year, although most of this was a transient asset."

Mr. Viana Baptista said his aim companies. Direct foreign investment by existing companies. Direct foreign investment last year totaled 16.2 billion (Continuous)

pressed Portuguese market, but bassy officials have a wealth of and develop the country's industri- escudos, with France the leading Mr. Quin said he had anticipated tales of struggles with officialdom al and agricultural sectors through contributor. Renault, Portugal's showpiece

foreign investment, begun in 1980,

is one of the existing companies set

wages. to expand. Its Funfrap project, scheduled to begin operations next year with a 15-percent stake by the gal's traditional industries with Portuguese government, involves technology... and look not just to an estimated investment of 4.35 bilbringing money in but to promoting exports," he said.

Mr. Viana Baptista said the institute's top priorities were the food- cia, as well as for export. Portugal's underexploited agri

tronic-components industries, as cultural sector has also sparked recent foreign interest. Danish expations and agricultural develop-ment. The agency is particularly eager to encourage joint ventures. In the southern plains of Alentejo have trans-formed previously neglected land into a productive corn belt, and Dutch, West German and British percent in the first quarter of this experts are importing and rearing One Northern European in the

Algarve coastal belt is making what (Continued on Next Page)

Life in Two Cultures: The Portuguese Experience in France

By Vicky Elliott

PARIS — The anniversary of the death of Luis Vaz de camões, Portugal's 16th-century epie poet, did not pass innoticed in Colombes, a suburb of Paris. On June 10, on the banks of the Seine, there were grilled sardines and vinho verde, football players and a great fado singer imported from Lisbon, girls in hand-embroidered skirts dancing before a

orating in a less traditional way. As Portuguese families soured into the market for their Sunday shopping, a young woman was singing to accordion accompaniment. The

POMBAL - Nouvelle cuisine is on the tables of this small

own in central Portugal, and flourishing crops of eggplant,

ucchini, endives and herbs are growing in its market gar-

The reason is the presence of returning migrant workers, nainly from France, who are changing traditional eating

Starting to the 1960s, almost I million Portuguese emi frated to France. They represent the largest group of the tearly three million Portuguese who left to work in northern susope. North and South America, Australia and South

Migrant remittances are Portugal's major source of for-

agn currency. So vital are they that Lisbon allows overseas

ortuguese to choose four deputies in the Assembly of the

In 1982 emigrant remittances totaled \$2.5 million. In the irst half of 1983 they had fallen 16.2 percent from the

Vice because of poverty and lack of jobs at home.

rabits all over central and northern Portugal.

he flow is reversing.

lens and back yards.

exorcize the anguish/Not yours, the anguish of the chil-

It is now a generation since the first wave of Portuguese swept inm France. There were 20,000 Portuguese immigrants in 1954. Now there are 860,000, or 1 million including those of Portuguese origin and those who chose to be naturalized. They constitute the largest immigrant group in

Towded grandstand.

Upstream, in Villiers-sur-Marne, another group was celevating in a less traditional way. As Portuguese families wrote the song, are more interested in living, in France, and in confronting the contradictions of being an immigrant. After 25 years, the Portuguese community still maintains a words, handed to the crowd on brown paper fliers "to low profile. The men took over the construction sites (an

provoke a debate." told the story of a Portuguese immigrant, estimated half of the work force in France's building indusfosé Viera's mother: "You have put on your apron/As if to try is Portuguese) while the women took over Paris's con-

corresponding period of 1982, to \$968 million, indicating

that the total could be about \$2 million by end of this year.

For years the Sud Express train, which daily links Lisbon

to Paris, has been the traditional way out for Portuguese

seeking fortunes in France. Now with the French recession

dragging on and the Paris government encouraging foreign workers to leave, the flow is reversing and significant num-

bers of migrants are buying one-way tickets back to Portu-

Once home however dozens of problems face them. Their children can barely speak Portuguese, school curricula are different, the cultural gap is wide and they have trouble

making the transition from a French urban environment to a

(Continued on Next Page)

and the second second

rural, impoverished local one.

Full-year figures for 1983 are not yet available.

cierge loges or became domestics. Others found jobs at Renault and Citroen, in agriculture, in the textile industry. Their children often pursue technical studies, contributing to the pool of specialized workers in France.

As they saved money to send home, the Portuguese earned a reputation for hard work and few complaints. "The label peaceful ghetin" has stuck," said Paulo Moreira, a young militant journalist whose parents are Portuguese. "My parents were raised under the fascist baton. They were good workers and they learned to march in step." Some had fled military service to Portugal's colonial wars

the 1960s, some rural poverty in the north and the southern plains of Alentejo. Many left without papers, sneaking past Salazar's border guards, while the French authorities, who welcomed the influx of manual workers in an expanding economy, turned a blind eye. The men would work for a few years, then send for their wives and children. They arrived in such numbers (greater than any in a long history of migrations to France) that they were able to form an apparently stable enclave.

Links with bome are maintained: Portugal is only a day's train ride away, which makes an annual vacation possible. A large percentage of Portuguese have remained practicing Catholics. At Saint-Denis, north of Paris, in the basilica where the kings of France were buried, 800 seats fill up every Sunday for Mass in Portuguese.

Social life in the community is fostered by associations that provide a rough-and-ready gathering place on week-ends. Most organize sports, with the accent on futebol, and Portuguese classes for the children out of school hours (although the government in Lisbon also funds language teachers to work in French schools).

There are evenings of music and folk dances, which help perpetuate rural traditions that are dying out in Portugal. "If they'd stayed at home, they would probably be dancing the tango," said a diplomat at Portugal's embassy in Paris.
The 850 associations, in all but three départements, indi-

cate how widely the immigrants fanned out through France. They also keep 17 Portuguese consulates busy. Dual nationality is an option for those who seek naturalization, but many prefer to stay Portuguese only, which means their voting rights are restricted to elections for the four deputies who represent the three million overseas Portuguese in the The migrants also experience considerable resembnent assembly in Lisbon. The associations, run principally by

(Continued on Next Page)





BASIC DATA

PORTUGAL

AREA: 34,000 square miles (88,060 square kilometers). POPULATION: (1979)

9,862,7000. CURRENCY: Escudos (of 100 centavos), 143.08

escudos = \$1.

Melon harvest in a Portuguese Village.

Telex: 338394

PORTUGAL

Portugal The discovery of the exotic

The armillary sphere is the symbol of our accessible globe. An immense world of spaces, of peoples, of cultures.

A world that seduces, collection

Seas. And affective sums of a season of the season of the fair control of the season of the season

adventure. In each rope, in each anchor sculpted in stone, one can still feel the flavour of a thousand exotic routes. In each leaf of a tropical plant, in each stylized portrait of a strange animal, one can still breathe the perfume of a virgin forest.

Africa ... the Far East ... the Americas.

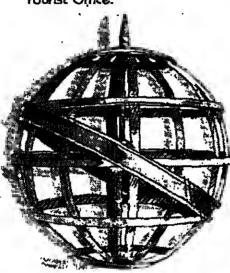
Wherever Portugal has travelled. She has given o little of herself, and on her

portugal

return has brought home inspiration. In Portugal one can discover the exotic through art.

in the lace-work of stone, in the transparency of Her

Constitution of the second of



a taste of sun. PAIR PORTUGAL

An Inside View Of Statute Changes In Banking System

By Raul de Almeida Capela

LISBON — Although closely regulated by the Bank of Portugal, restricted by bureaucracy and operating in a difficult environment for innovation, Portuguese banks since their nationalization in 1975 have acted as almost the exclusive source of financing for national economic activity.

The Portuguese financial system, characterized by structural weaknesses because of its reduced dimension and diversification and the newness of its capital market, is almost totally controlled by the

banking system.
When the banks were nationalized, there were 15 Portuguese commercial banks, 3 branches of foreign banks, 4 savings banks, an investment bank and a linancing company. Mergers and incorpora-tions reduced the number of Portnguese commercial banks to nine during 1976 and 1977.

By a 1977 law, the government prohibited private-sector access to banking activities, although the three foreign banks were allowed to keep operating in Portugal and provision was made for mutual and cooperative savings institutions as well as regional development com-

Attempts to stimulate the financial system have taken place in the last few years, particularly with regard to establishing the legal framework and regulations for the activities to be carried out by quasibanking institutions. This has led to the setting up of investment and leasing companies, representing the first attempt to compete with the banking system

A growing internationalization has also taken place among Portuguese commercial banks, which have gradually been developing international networks, although these are not yet very significant.
As a result of a revision of the Portuguese constitution and following the increasing liberalization of the economy, the banking sector was reopened to private initiative by approval of a law in August 1983.

This important decision by the government may well mean a pro-lound change in the national banking system.

In February, the government approved rules for the establishment of commercial and investment attainment of risk capital, banks by Portuguese and foreign at it is generally accepte private entities. The most important provisions include:

| Authorized Authorized

depend upon the conditions stipu-lated for meeting national, regional or local economic and financial re-

There will be no distinction drawn between national and foreign applications.

· Branches of foreign banks and investment companies may convert themselves into banks or other banking institutions permitted by

• The minimum capital for any new banking institution will be 1.5 billion escudos, paid up at the time of formation.

Foreign banks immediately showed interest in opening branches in Portugal, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., Chase Manhattan Bank, Citibank, Barclays Bank International, Banque Nationale de Paris, Paribas and Societé Générale de Banque have formally applied to the government for permission to open branches. Two other foreign banks are believed to be preparing to submit

Domestically, only Sociedade Portuguesa de Investimentos has so far submitted a formal request for being converted into a bank, but it is expected that other applications will be made soon.

What consequences will these initiatives, in particular those of the foreign banks, have in the develop-ment of the Portuguese banking system?

First, it is expected that they will bring about a modernization and greater rationalization of the sys-tem, particularly innovation, so-phistication of services and technological progress, and that this will result in a substantial increase in productivity. It is also hoped that they will bring about a less restric-tive attitude by the Bank of Portugal on such matters as foreign ex-change and the money market, so that Portugal will be better able to prepare itself for the impact of entry into the European Community.

It is also expected that the foreign banks will spur diversification and innovation in the financial market, a priority objective of the government, and that they will con-tribute to the introduction of more advanced technology to stimulate the capital market, to the promotion of joint ventures and to the

It is generally accepted that greater participation by foreign banks in the Portuguese economy will act as a stimulus to the operaon a case-by-case basis and will tions of the state-owned banks, giving them incentive to meet stronger competition in more profitable operations such as foreign trade and wholesale banking.

Finally, the impact of competition from the new banks, particularly from the foreign banks, will likely challenge the capabilities of management of the state banks, which will have to find a new drive to compete in a complex market and, with greater determination. face up to the solution of the probiems they now confront.

Rául de Almeida Capela is man-aging director of the Banco Portu-guês do Atlântico.

PORTUGUESE TRADE (1983 Approx.)

EC EFTA	· · · ·		57% 12% 6% 5%	40 % 7 % 11 % 0.1%	
	Principal Exports			Principal Imports	
Food	11.6% 13.4% 28.4% 11.4% 3 %	Front Energy Chemical Pri Machinery	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	14.7% 28.1% 11.7% 16 %	

Pessimism, Signs of Recovery

nomic plan to follow its 18 months to the private sector, the governof austerity. "We are trying to remove the main obstacles to the development of our economy. It is the first time any government has even attempted such a plan," said a Fi-nance Ministry official. The plan will concentrate on public companies, private companies in financial

Source: Bank of Portugal

difficulties, new guidelines for banking and capital markets, re-gional development and fiscal re-State-owned companies have an

accumulated debt of \$5 billion, five times more than in 1977. Industry and Energy Minister José Viega Si mão said almost \$200 million worth of public money was debt that could not be recovered, sink into projects with no investment merit. Credit to public companies reached 6.5 percent of GNP last year — the highest for any Europe-an country. These companies em-ploy I.8 percent of the work force but are responsible for half of the

country's foreign debt. Although the constitution pro-

ment may split up some of the larger companies, such as the chemical group Quimigal, and sell shares to workers and private investors. The government also wants to impose more efficient tomagement and reduce the number of workers in badly overnammed com-panies. Mr. Similo's industrial policies are based on developing highquality products and competitive production techniques.

Sorting out the private companies is even more urgent, and potentially explosive. Many have been surviving on state subsidies for years. The government must decide which ones have a future.

"it's a huge problem," said João Cravinho, a planning engineer.
"Massive bankruptcies would jeopardize our chances with the EEC, which certainly doesn't want to take on a member facing chaotic bankruptcy problems."

** * A St. 1

Imports

outlook, the trade picture, helped by a weak corrency, is buoyant Exports of goods and services rose 16.5 percent last year, thanks to a continuing devaluation of the excudo — by more than 40 percent against the U.S. dollar — and suc-cessful promotion in new markets. notably the United States.

"We must penetrate new m kets. We are a small country and our trade would never threaten other larger markets," said the trade secretary, Ms. Ferreira. Her department is devising plans to pro-mote exports through fiscal incen-tives, subsidized interest rates, and losses to chambers of commerce or other organizations. Good export prospects are in textiles, chemical. products, car parts, electronics and biochemistry, Mrs. Fereira said. Imports, which were up 6 per-

cent in 1982 and which dropped to minus 7.5 percent last year, will Finance and Planning Minister also be subject to new criteria Ernāni Lopes said the problems of aimed at ending bureaucratic de-private companies would be stud-lays in obtaining import licenses.

The Portuguese Workers in France

(Continued From Previous Page)

a better deal for people. But the has been working for a year to come to France, mentality of many immigrants prepare a documentary film on once they get a little bit of money is what it is like to be "a Fortuguese to like they're like the woman of France," as they call eye on it," she said. "I work as hard inher the said to be a company to the company of the comp richer people in the country. Mean-, themselves. Shooting ended recent- as I can all year so that we can while, the immigrants in France do the work that no one else wants to

The younger generation, who make up 28 percent of all immigrants under the age of 27 in France, have chosen other ways to organize. Some work on the flourishing Portuguese-language free ra-dios. Some find other ways of expressing themselves, like Jose Viera, who has produced comic strips aimed at a multiethnic immigrant audience. Diferencas, a rock group, does sones in Portuguese that are intended "to pull people out of the lethargy, the monotony of immigration," as one of the gui-

tarists put it. "Folklore and football don't in-

terest us much," said Fernanda da volunteers, thus provide a focus for a community that has no say in the political process in France.

Silva, a sociology sandent: who helped crease Centopeia (Centipede), a Paris-hased collective of At one typical association, in about 20 young Portuguese worn-Clichy, the president, Francisco ca, some of whose parents have Lopez, said: "We're fighting to get a better deal for people. But the mentality of many immigration has been working for a second point of many immigration."

The film explores the ambiva-lence of the "second generation" toward Portugal and shows how, in France, 'traditional family roles changed. The women, who, in their domestic work, gained both a cer-tain financial independence and a new language, often adapted more rapidly, while the men were shut off with other immigrants on construction sites. The children learned early to shoulder responsibilities. "We were the ones that could speak French," said Miss da Silva, "and we got used very young to filling out administrative paperwork. It was difficult for our fa-

Maria da Graça dos Santos, 26, has tried to portray some of this onstage, with her theater troupe, Cá e Lá (Here and There), named

for the generation that did not know where its real home was. "In the beginning, our plays were like tracts," she said. "Now we try to put reality under the magnifying glass of the theater, to provoke people into thinking." The sketches show the familiar

problems of second-generation immigrants: the children's embarrassment at the eccentricities of their parents, at their halting French, their "funny" clothes and their habits, the habits of the country person who comes to town. The older generation dreams of a

return that the children often call a

myth, "My husband is a mason, and be's sick of 20 years of working for other people, so he wants to go home, said Lucinda Morais, a femme de ménage from Chorsy-le-Roi who arrived with ne passport in 1965, when everybody wanted to

spend July and August there, and we've even started up a small busi-

But the children and their education hold them back. Her younger daughter's friends are almost all from Portuguese families, "but you don't catch them speaking Portuguese," she said, a little bitterly.
"That would be too much to hope

The Returnees Change Portugal

(Continued From Previous Page) from neighbors jealous of their suc-cess, the big houses they build, the expensive cars they drive.

Helping to reintegrate the work-ers are bodies like the French Institute of Lisbon and the Geneva-based Intergovernmental Committee for Migration. Filomena Martins, a university

lecturer involved in a project run by the ICM, said courses in French, German and English were provided in affected areas for those who stayed behind, in an effort to break down the language barriers.
The courses are extremely pop-

ular. Villagers at one stage asked us for French recipes and seeds for vegetables used in French dishes, so that when their migrant relatives returned home on holiday or to (Continued on Next Page)



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Investors Lament Red Tape

watercress for export.

Buying land or property can be a opened to private enterprise after nightmare, however, even on a very the sweeping nationalizations of small scale. After agreement on the sale, and a lawyer's help in completing land searches involving visits to three separate public notaries. one Englishman's application to bring to Portugal 2.75 million escudos to buy a small farm and crumbling farmhouse in the Alentejo has

passed so far through five official bodies or government departments. When asked about its progress, Agriculture Ministry officials took several days to locate the dossier. for approval.

Eight foreign banks meanwhile a banker termed "an absolute for- are awaiting an official decision on tune" with intensive production of which of them will be allowed to begin operating in a sector newly

> The new banks must have an initial capital of 1.5 billion escudos and their operations will be carefully watched, including regular reviews of liquidity and solvency.

The country's leaders continually emphasize the need for shots in the arm from abroad, either in the form of competition, as when Portugal joins the EC, or new technol-ogy, ideas and dynamism in a slug-No one knows how much longer gish and depressed business buyer and seller will have to wait community with a bloated civil ser-

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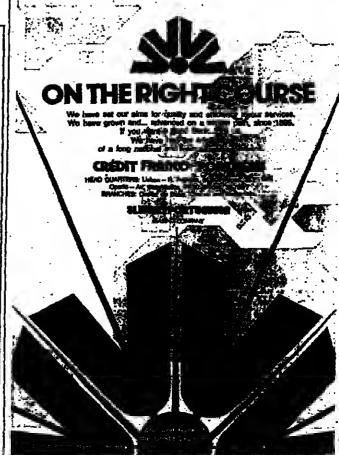
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By Ben Howkins

OPORTO - Port, like its sister fortified wine, sherry, is having to compete more and more with the move toward lighter drinks. And production costs caused by the savage geographical spleudor of the Douro Valley do not easily allow for the necessary promotional margins; because it is almost impossi-ble to mechanize the harvest on the steep valley sides, the industry is very labor-intensive.

Port's heritage is impeccable. The wine-growing region was de-marcated by the Marques de Pom-bal in 1756, almost 100 years before the classification of Bordeaux. Adding grape brandy to fermenting juice gave the tough red wines of Portugal's hinterland a deliciously full, soft character. The gallant British expatriates whose names still appear on the best port labels, Messrs Cockburn, Croft, Sandeman, Taylor and Warre, were constantly in pursuit of high-quality wines that would travel better back to the taverns and country houses of England.

Port became synonymous with the loyal toast and was a much-respected and welcome drink in the days before central heating. It was also a favorite drink at universities, as this 1798 report in The Times of

lady, some time since, to the late allly robust and young; tawny sagacious Dr. Warren, 'shall I send ports, because they have been aged my son?' 'Madame,' replied he, longer in wooden casks or vats, are

In the last five years, the value of

port exports has more than dou-bled, to \$95 million in 1983. As all port shipments have to be invoiced in foreign currency, this is achieved more through the weakness of the escudo than through dramatic price increases or higher volume. The rise has, however, been helped by the increasing trend toward bottling at source, which now accounts for nearly 70 percent of all exports.

Exports by volume last year were marginally higher than in 1982 but below the peaks of 1979 and 1980. The previous peaks were in 1925 and 1926, when young ruby ports helped soften the harsh realities of the Depression. (To give an indication of the longevity of the port trade, statistics have been recorded since 1678.)

About 582,000 hectoliters (15.36 million gallons) are now consumed outside Portugal, with the home market taking 75,000 hectoliters, a little more than 11 percent of the

Although white port enjoys a certain popularity in Portugal, es-pecially in the Algarve, and in some export markets, it is generally accepted by true devotees that the first duty of port is to be red. The two basic colors of port are ruby To which University, said a and tawny. Ruby ports are gener-

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INAPA

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'they drink, I believe, near the same quantity of port in each of them.'" ruby port is a vintage port, bottled ruby port is a vintage port, bottled after only two years in wood, while the ultimate tawny is matured in wood 20 or 30 years. Both are sensational but quite different in color. bouquet and taste, as the vintage port spends most of its long life in glass and thereby retains its ruby color and other characteristics. The maturing tawny port loses its color gradually and so emerges 10, 20 or 30 years later as a deep sunset col-

Since 1963, France has consis-

tently consumed more port than port's main historical market, Britin. France accounts for more than 40 percent of total port exports, mainly in the lighter, nonvintage sector, and port has become an important drinks category in France. In 1982, Belgium also overtook Britain in port-drinking with a 16-percent market share. The Bel-gians and French drink port as an aperitif, and it fills the gap between wine and the ever-increasing cost of spirits. The other key port-conming countries are the Netherlands, West Germany, Denmark, the Soviet Union and Italy. In the last, a formerly buoyant market has dropped by almost half in the last five years. European Community countries take 91 percent of all ex-

The port industry is made up of various interlocking bodies. There are farmers, 28,000 of them working 85,000 vineyards in the majestic yet desolate Douro Valley in northern Portugal. There are, increasingly, wine cooperatives. There is the Instituto do Vinho do Porto, which directs and controls the production and trading of port, and two other bodies, the Casa do Douro or farm-ers' association and the AEVP, or port shippers' association.

It is the port shippers themselves who influence the marketplace most. The British shippers are ei-ther owned by giant wine and spirt corporations, such as Cockburn, Croft, Delaforce and Sandeman, or are largely family owned, such as Dow, Fonseca, Graham, Taylor and Warre. The Portuguese concentrate mainly on their home market and shipping in bulk to import-ers who bottle under their own labels, with houses such as Ferreira, Noval and Ramos Pinto enjoying a healthy following. The French bouses Cruz and Pitters have recently established direct links with Oporto, where port is

shipped from. In non-specitif-drinking markets such as the United Kingdom, United States, Scandanavia and Australia, at this time of year a buzz of excitement pervades the board-rooms of Oporto and London: This is when it is decided whether to declare a vintage port. Two winters and one summer are sufficient to see whether the blending of the best

Last month I visited Croft's lodges in Vila Nova de Gaia, just across the River Douro from Oporto, and the shipper's delightful Quinta da Roeda, a wine estate in the Douro Valley. Here, alongside the recent vintages of 1955, 1960, tee to re-elect the president in De-1963, 1966, 1970, 1975 and 1977, cember 1980 and is a fervent Eaner we tasted the 1982. Its scented bou-supporter. quet and blueish hue is right in the mold of classic port vintages.

Each port shipper decides if he will declare a vintage. If not, his high-quality wines will go into the increasingly popular "late-bottled vintage" stocks, which require less aging. The last generally declared vintage was the 1977, which will probably reach perfection in about 2000.

Vintage port is always in short supply, as it accounts for less than 5 percent of production. Because stocks of older vintages have become exhausted and demand is being stimulated in the United States, the better names in better years have become a good investment re-

The declaration of a vintage always creates curiosity and interest in a drink category that is as solid as it is diverse. Though we may not ever go back to the 19th-century days of the eccentric English squire John Mytton, who drank three bottles of port a day - the first being broached while he was shaving we can detect signs that more women are enjoying port. In these days of speciality and quality drinks, it is up to the governing bodies and port shippers in Portugal to ensure that the growth in the industry comes at the top-quality end.

Ben Howkins is managing direc-tor of Morgan Furze (Brick Street) Ltd., Wine & Spirit Shippers, London. His book on port, "Rich, Rare & been strained to the hilt by 10 years ship could also underwrite the surRed," was published by Heinemann of political upheavals and financial vival of the current political system

(Forecast) (Est.) Government Consumption..... Private Consumption _13 --8 Export of Goods & Services..... 16.5 25.5% 29% 22.4% Unemployment..... 12% 7.6% 9 % \$1.68 Current Account Deficit (in billions of dollors) ... Source: Bank of Portugal

A Pousada Tour Offers World Of Old Luxury in Regal Rooms

By Martha de la Cal

LISBON - As one drives across the Alentejo plain toward the Spanish border, one sees in the distance an imposing castle dominating the ancient town of Estremoz from a high central hill. This is the Pousada da Rainha Santa Isabel one of the most luxurious of the 27 state-owned inns housed in restored castles, monasteries and manor bouses or in specially constructed buildings in regions of scenic or historic interest.

Construction of the castle of Estremoz and its walls was begun in the 11th century by Portuguese kings to protect their border from Castilian monarchs in Spain and from the Moors. It was completed as a citadel in 1281 by King Dinis. The pousada gets its name from his Spanish queen, Isabel de Aragon, who died in the castle in 1336 while trying to reconcile her son, Afonso IV, with the Spanish king Alfonso XI of Castile. She was later canonized as St. Elizabeth of Portugal. The room where she died was made into a tiny chapel with frescos depicting her life.

The castle was rebuilt in the 18th century by John V. Only the impressive Menagem Tower, from which one can see as far as the Spanish border, retains the original

cause they are small, you must ments and town. season from April to October.

way places and must be reached by recreation room, banquet room, car, over roads that run through two bars, a discotheque and ter-



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POUSADA DA RAINHA SANTA ISABEL

ESTREMOZ

but are often in bad repair.

There are several interesting pousadas near Lisbon. The Pousada do Castelo at Obidos, an hour Pousadas are for people who are and a half north by road, is a reinterested in history and architec- stored 16th-century palace within ture or who like restful, scenic sur- the town's bentlements. It is very roundings in mountains, on lakes small - only 6 rooms - but or at the shore. Most ponsadas are charming. A set of medieval armor small, with six or seven rooms, so dominates the lounge, and the they tend to cater to individual small, wood-paneled bar is cozy, tourists, not tours. The largest is The dining room is lined with tall the 32-room pousada in Evora. Be-windows that overlook the battle-

eason from April to October. region at Vila Nova de Cerveira. It double to 6,500 for a suite, with Most pousadas are in out-of-the- has 29 bedrooms, 3 suites, lounges, breakfast included. Rates for the

beautiful, unspoiled countryside races. The building is a faithful reconstruction of a citadel that tain in the 14th century.

To make reservations at a ponda, consult a travel agent or contact Enamy, the national tourist agency, Avenida Santa Joana Princes 10-A, 1700 Lisbon, tele-phone Lisbon 889-078 or 892-371, iclex 13609 Ename P. Rates in the pousadas during the

high season for the luxury category Obidos, Estremoz, Evera, Arrabida. Setúbal and Vila Nova de make reservations weeks or even. The newest pousada in the north Cerveira - range from 4.660 excumonths in advance for the high is the Dom Dinis in the Minho dos for a single room to 4,900 for a breakfast included. Rates for the middle category .— Sagres, Va-lenca, Braga and Guimaracs — range from 4,175 escudos for a single to 4,400 for a double to 6,000 for a suite, breakfast included. Rates for the others range from 3,310 escudos for a single to 3,500 for a double to 5,000 for a suite. breakfast included. Meals cost 850. to 1,400 escudos a person without wine. The good regional wines are fairly cheap, but can vary in price

Nuclear Energy: Opposition Mounts

wants to build nuclear power plants around the country to help meet future energy needs and cut down Portugal's costly dependence on imported oil. But his dream faces widespread opposition from groups who want nothing to do with nuclear power.

A national debate is expected to start soon on Portugal's energy options, based on a pro-nuclear re-port known as PEN, for Plano Energetica Nacional. Its strongest arguments lie in nuclear energy's relatively cheaper construction costs and the availability in Portugal of about 8,000 metric tons of known manium reserves. It is estimated that this would be enough to supply three plants for about 25

PEN suggests that Portugal would require four to six reactors to meet its needs into the 21st century and that these would take 10 to 15 years to come on stream.

Crinics note that the country has no uranium processing facilities and the mineral would have to be treated elsewhere, adding consider-ably to its cost as a fael.

The anti-nuclear lobby, small in comparison to those of other European countries, is weak on nonnuclear alternatives but points vaguely in the direction of the sun.

Serious research into renewable energy resources at the National Energy and Industrial Technology Laboratory is headed by Dr. Ma moel Collares Pereira. He warns that even by the turn of the century such antirces will be able to supply at best about 10 percent of the country's energy needs and in any event are not primary substitutes for oil-generated power.

Nevertheless, some exciting de-velopments are taking place in this field. The center and south of Por-togal get 2,800 to 3,000 hours of sunshine a year, making them par-ticularly well-adapted for jolar energy production.

The country's mild, short winter also means that household lieumag is not a significant factor in energy consumption and that houses can be designed to absorb the san for heating. Portugal's power consumption is one of the lowest per capita in Western Europe, reflectng its underdeveloped industrial

The state savings bank gives subsidized loans to people wanting to install solar water heaters in houses nesses in the

Pienecring research is under way into the ase of amorphous siliconerating electricity in homes and in-dustry. A U.S. company, Chromar, in association with a Portuguese concern called Quasis, is examining the prospect of manufacturing these panels locally for the Portugnese and European markets.

stores it in batteries - is econom

LISBON — Industry and Ener- cally feasible in areas at the ex-gy Minister José Veiga Simão treme edges of the Portuguese electricity grid or where the grid is

Despite a law permitting the in-stallation of such power sources, however, the state-owned electricity company holds conservative views about allowing energy pro-duction to become diffused and de-centralized, and this binders economically viable private

Dr. Percira insisted that alternative energy research was nonetheless useful. "We have a priviliged climate, which favors the use of solar sources of energy," he said.

The Ministry of Industry and Energy plans to install a pitot pho-tovoltaic power station on the Al-garve in southern Portugal. But the costs are high — nearly 35 million escudos to produce a plant capable of generating 5.5 kilowatts of pow-

The technology laboratory is developing low-concentration, low-cost solar panels and experiment-ing with solar ponds. Portugal's biggest milk producer, UCAL, will start using next year a Portuguese-West German unit that generates steam for pasteurization with a row of giant solar reflectors.

The Lisbon Zoo recently installed an electricity generating dant fed by animal manure, which the 26-hecture (64-acre) park has in abondance. The project is expected to save the 200 about \$200,000 a year in electricity and heating bills, a spokesman said.

Dr. Pereira warned against solar euphoria, even in a sun-blessed country like Portugal. "Even if all of our water heating were done by solar panels it would represent only 10 percent of the energy currently "he reality, the figure is closer to one-third of this. Solar energy is not a miracle.

Portugal's most likely realistic alternative to its nearly total oilependency, experts say, is a mix of machen plants, coal stations and a,, natural gas pipeline linked to the European or North African grid, along with limited applications of

renewable energy resources.

Coal, almost all of which must be imported, could provide 20 to 40 percent of Postegal's primery energy requirements, but, apart from the serious pollution it causes, it would require a major investment — about \$150 million — in port and railroad installations, the PEN

By 1990, the study said, Portugal's reliance on imported oil, now responsible for about half its estimated \$5-billion trade deficit, . could be reduced to about 65 percent of its current level. But this estimate assumes the PEN propos-als are implemented without delay.

There are two big obstacles. With the country in a severe reces-Dr. Pereira said photovoltaicgenerated electricity — where a
material absorbs light, transforms
it into energy and if necessary

signs to take shape.

-KEN POTTINGER

BANCO Soares Coalition Facing wines of each shipper's stock from a given year will have harmonized DE PORTUGAL to give the necessary character and stamina to be locked into a bottle for 15 or more years.

The Banco de Portugal is the Central Bank of the Republic of Portugal.

Established in 1846, as a private-law person to perform the functions of a Bank of issue, several central bank duties have been conferred on the Bank in the course of time, particularly as from 1960. The Banco de Portugal was nationalized in 1974 and

became then a public law juridical person, with administra-

tive and financial autonomy and the nature of a public According to its Organic Law, effective as of 1975, it is the responsibility of the Bank to perform the following

functions: - Bank-note issue

- Banker of the State

- Financial consultant to the Government

- Director and controller of the monetary and finan-

- Manager of the Country's foreign assets Intermediary in international monetary relations.

It is further incumbent on the Bank to: - centralize and compile monetary, financial and foreign exchange statistics

promote forms of cooperation among the different financial institutions - ensure the operation of clearing houses for credit

- supervise the activity of credit, auxiliary credit and parabanking institutions - control the activity of money, financial and ex-

change markets. As exchange authority in the Country, the Bank is responsible for the definition of the principles governing foreign exchange operations as well as for the daily setting and publication of exchange rates.

Assets as at 31st December 1983

	(US \$ million)
Total Assets/Liabilities	11,201
Capital & Reserves	1,045
Assets	
Gold (1), Coin & Currencies	5,910
Investments	3,710
Loans & Discounts	514
Liabilities	
Circulation	1,954
Deposits	3,290
Liabilities	1,220

(1) Gold valued at 254.92 US \$/ounce

BANCO DE PORTUGAL Rua do Comércio, 148 1100 LISBOA - PORTUGAL

Realities of Recession

(Continued From Page 7) bring this about is an agronomist has had from central Portugal, Herminio period. Martinho, who headed a commit-

He is pushing for the president to assume the leadership of a party-in-formation, dissolve the assembly, call early elections for the presidency and the assembly and bring stick by their football clubs about a harmonious realignment of through thick and thin," he said. the political system.

the president from a third consecurive term of office. Some kind of referendum might allow this to be circumvented, but the Socialist Party insists that a such a plebiscite

would be unconstitutional. Alternatively, it is suggested, General Eanes could select someone to succeed him as head of state and then lead the presidential party in legislative elections to secure a majority of seats and the prime minister's office.

Here, however, is another obstacle in the form of the Socialist Party and its 37-percent share of the electotate. "No one can win an election against the will of the Socialists." said Antonio Almeida Santos, a senior Socialist minister and close friend of Mr. Soares. "If Eanes or those around him try a constituthe streets to stop them."

ister of state and parliamentary al- after the traumatic dismantling of fairs, said the semi-presidential sys- the Portuguese empire. What they of political upheavals and financial vival of the current political system crises, he maintained, and should in Portugal.

be finally evaluated only after it fairly cheap, but can vary in phas had smooth sailing for a similar from one pousada to another.

Mr. Almeida Santos said he tee to re-elect the president in De- doubted that a presidential party would have an easy birth even if led by General Eanes. "People forget thet the vote has stabilize tugal. There is a kind of clubism involved. Even when disenchanted, our supporters vote for us like they

Nevertheless, it is becoming Two immediate stambling fashionable in some circles to seek blocks are that General Eanes is a strongman solution for the imreluctant protagonist in these see mense task of transforming a poor narios and has refused to commit and underdeveloped country into a himself on the issue; and that a credible European Community clause in the constitution excludes partner. This does not, however, imply that Portugal is hankering after a new dictatorship. Polls show the Portuguese overwhelmingly rejecting any return to the authoritarianism that dominated it for the half century until April 1974. The politicians have been pin-

ning their bopes for the future on EC membership ever since Mr. Soares's Socialists first applied to join back in 1977. Delays by Brussels on approving

Portugal's membership are produc ing scepticism and a credibility gap among the Portuguese, but the government is trying to rekindle enthusiasm for the EC. "Everything will change when we sign," said Mr. Almeida Santos, referring to the EC Treaty of Accession.

He and others claim this will tional coup d'état, we will take to consolidate democracy in Portugal, assure significant financial aid and Mr. Almeida Santos, who is min- and the search for a new world role

Slow Ebb of National Fishing Fleet

boats powered by an outboard mo- are owed months of back pay. tor at most.

Of the four state-owned fishing companies, two have been put into the Communist-led CGTP-Inter-Portuguesa de Pesca, whose 19-ves- the decline of the national fishing sel fleet fished under license in fleet as the result of deliberately Mauritanian waters, has become a destructive or misplaced governcause celebre for the Portuguese left, who accuse the centrist government of deliberately destroying state-owned industries in order to

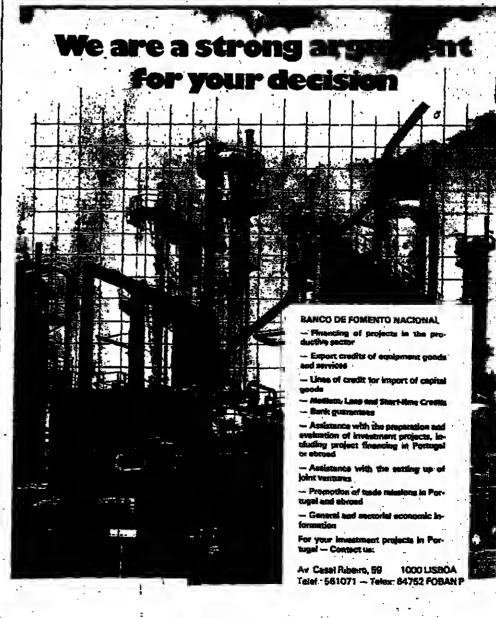
hands. Whatever the justice of that ogy and more abundant means of signed for coastal fishing. The overwhelming majority are small, open among the army or Portuguese who

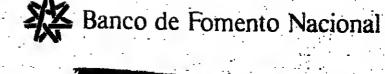
.The fishing industry unions, all but one of which are affiliated to liquidation. One, the Companhia sindical labor federation, also see ment policies, and they fear that Portugal's impending entry into the European Community will mean the shipwreck of the industry, return the economy to private swamped by the advanced technol- the moment there is just anarchy."

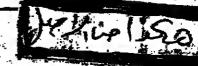
"The industry needs a real development plan," said Belmiro Alves. a master of nets from Peniche who devotes most of his time to duties as coordinator for the federation of fishing unions.

"Pians get made, and then they are left in the drawer each time there is a change of minister," he said. "We admit there is overmanning in the industry, but there has to be a transition period plan. At

the second of the second second second second







ARTS/LEISURE

Miles Davis

Many of Benny Goodman's

hits, like "Seven Come Eleven,

were based on Charlie Christian's

name in a review in a local paper. "I

already got that far, maybe I ought to make a career of it."

notion of melody and rhythm by combining classic blues elements

with freaky psychedelic sounds

into massive, towering musical

the next generation of guitarists.

shapes, and indicated the road to

• Charley Patton (1887-1934)

could make the guitar say: "Lord have mercy, Lord have Mercy,

Lord have mercy, pray, brother, pray, save poor me."

Museums to Close

Later in Florence

The Associated Press

decided to keep 12 museums open until 11 P.M. in July and Septem-

ber, municipal officials said.

FLORENCE - Florence has

A permanent decision will be

galleries extending the hours are

Palazzo Vecchio, the Museum of

um in a house once owned by Mi-

National museums such as the

chelangelo.

• Jimi Hendrix evaporated the

Inchair Lange Springsteen Lyrics 'Sterile'; Povis Reaches New Polymors go Miles Davis Reaches New Peak

By Michael Zwerin

International Flerald Tribune HE songs on Bruce Spring-steen's latest album, "Born in the U.S.A.," are like campaign speeches of a populist politician who genuinely likes human beings. You might be tempted to vote for

He particularly cares about working people, ordinary people who do not have limous gourmet-cuisine riders in their contracts. His characters have unsatisfying jobs, if any; they live in de-aying neighborhoods; were bored of peaks. While Bruce Springsteen is content to re-explore the same

ground in Asbury Park, New Jer- ably would played had he lived sey, is a legitimate calling card and longer. Davis has put it just about t is a rare rock star who creates all together — cool and hot, heart reartfelt humanist material too sin- and intellect, electric and acoustic, ere to be classified as a "product," out he has been deploring the low and innocence, tradition and innoquality of American life for a de- vation. ade. The speech is becoming a For the first time since his rammacations, including a section narrangue. It's difficult to criticize a "comeback" in 1981, Davis, who on the evolution of the guitar as

The fact that such repetitive combast is considered a mature no saxophonist Branford Marsalis, tatement reveals the sterility of the who is as strong as his more celeock of the '80s. His "poetry" is brated brother, the trumpeter mything but allegorical, the images Wynton, contributes some of Dare belted out in so many words.
"Her and her husband Bobby, well hey split up.") They describe basic ommon denominators. (They're losing down the textile mill across he railroad tracks.") John Lennon ould get away with verbal cliches ecause of the beautiful melodic mes on which they were bung, but pringsteen has a minimal sense of elody, one melody per mood, and his is no intentional artistic device hat can be glorified as "minimal-

Born in the U.S.A." adds very ttle to "The River" and "Nebras-" his previous albums. The same ulldozing vocabulary expresses ne same emotions one more time. larence Clemmons plays the same parse high-energy licks on tenor exophone one more time, Springteen's music is beginning to resemle a strong-armed baseball pitcher ith a tremendous fastball that has arried him through several seapange-up is posing serious probms. He has not learned to hang itches on corners. The middle of ne strike zone makes for a boring

Ouieting down with his folklike relody, moaning: "At night I wake p with the sheets soaking ct/And a freight train running

buman condition, but he has already done that.

There is oo doubt that Bruce guitar. Springsteen reflects contemporary by writing a boring book, he has cately assertive lines above. The recorded sterility with a sterile re"old Miles" has achieved a perfect

With his new album "Decoy," Miles Davis has reached still anive in the "good old days"; they surrender.

His own working-class back struct rock that Jimi Hendrix prob-

seart in the right place, but it's time just played two concerts in Paris, is inded by musicians who compete for the creative center. Sopra-

melody and rhythm, sophistication



through the middle of my head," he sideman honors go to John Scotouches something central to the field, who has broken into unexplored territory by adapting John Coltrane's harmonic innovations to

Al Foster's drumming and Minu America, better than he may realize Cinelu on percussion build a rockor desire. Like analyzing boredom oriented foundation for the deliunion with the "new Miles."

A decoy is an enticement, a lure. You can get hooked on this one. Miles Davis will start a 17-concert European tour July 2 in Athens, winding up in Molde, Norway, on

"The History of the Guitar in Jazz" (Oak Publications), by Nor-man Mongan, who lives in Paris, is one of those rare books that manage to combine solid biographical and historical information with a good read. The layout, including 237 photographs, is lively and the subject is expanded to its widest

It takes the instrument from its ancestor in the Kalahari desert region of southern Africa, through Omette Coleman's "Harmelodic" system by way of Antonin Dworak, who said, while teaching composi-tion the United States in the 1890s, that the future of American music must be founded on "what are called the Negro melodies."

• The early blues singers and guitarists played with Southern rural "spasm bands," composed of violins, banjos, guitars, mandolins, and homemade one-string basses. • Earl Hines once modulated into another key when he saw that Johnny St. Cyr had fallen asleep on ndstand, but "St.Cyr jerked his head violently suddenly and began to play violently in the new key, while looking at Hines with an air of defiance.

 Snoozer Quinn, a pioneer who once played with Paul Whiteman, finished his career backing up the hillbilly performer (and later governor of Louisiana) Jimmie Davis,

 Duke Ellington asked Diango Reinhardt what key he was going to play in. Django replied, "There is no key." Ellingtou said, "But there must be a key." "Don't worry about me," said Django, "I'll follow, Start." made on closing boins after Sep-tember. Among the museums and History of Science, the museum of Santa Maria Novella and a muselow. Start. Count Basie's distinctive beat

was built on the cutting sound of Freddie Greene's rhythm guitar. • Eddie Lang, Django Rein-hardt and Charlie Christian were

'Mandragola': A Two-Hour, One-Joke Production

By Sheridan Morley

ONDON - Although the Na-Lional Theatre claims it as a first major production of recent Machiavelli's "Mandragola" (at the Olivier) has in fact been around a bit since it first turned up in 1517. I seem to recall it as an

THE BRITISH STAGE

undergraduate romp in an Oxford College garden at the end of the 1950s, and I last saw it at the Criterion as a 1970 musical of stunning inadequacy called "Mandrake." Now we have it sprawled across a couple of hours on the vast open spaces of the Obvier and it still

looks pretty terrible. True, there was once a school of thought (led largely by Voltaire and Thomas Macanlay, neither of them regular first-nighters) that this was a classic bedroom farce worthy of Aristophanes or Molière. There was also once a theory that this was the start of all great Goldo-

 Wes Montgomery, famous for developing a revolutionary octave In fact, "Mandragola" is a onejoke play about young Florentine blood trying to get into the bed of the wife of an old Florentine lawtechnique, "used to have headaches every time I played those octaves." • When George Benson was 19 yer. To do this, be disguises himself and still an amateur, he saw his as a doctor, announces that the mandrake plant (hence the title) will cure the wife's sterility and looked at it and realized that if I pronounces that the first man to sleep with her after she has taken it

will drop dead. He then volunteers in disguise to take that chance, jumps into her bed and that is more or less that. Not enough to keep the mind alive for 20 minutes, let alone 120, which is perhaps why the director, David Gilmore, has updated the whole affair to the present and had his hero (Nicky Henson) played as the star of a dolce vita film. He has also had the composer of his last production at Southampton (Melcast with tape-recorders and ear- composed in 1951. phones presumably so that they wouldn't have to listen to Wallace Shawn"s appalling off-Broadway translation of the text, and hoped

Given the full Olivier treatment it looks like an offcut from "The Canterbury Tales" gone geographically adrift, and not even the splendesperately mirthless evening in which far and away the best performance is given by a functioning

Neil Simon rewritten by August into a savage attack on American

The war is Vietnam, the home is Dallas where m 1973 a returning soldier (David Threlfall), crippled oot physically but mentally by guilt and remores and confusion, has come up against a family that still locking alone. There are now two enchanting waterside mills operatfundamentally a good thing or, at ing as dinner theaters along the

Duff's intention seems to have been to get from domestic comedy to attempted murder across two domestic acts, and he very nearly makes it. But essentially this is the kind of movie that Mike Nichols should have made with Dustin Hoffman and maybe Rod Steiger about 15 years ago.

Done only now as a play, and on the wrong side of the Atlantic, there are definite casting problems, not least with the admirable Timothy West whose paterfamilias is dangerously reminiscent of a Yorkshire schoolmaster on an exchange visit in the United States who has suddenly been told to audition for Big Daddy in the local community

dening mother is vastly more convincing, not the least because she happens to be American. As the son and daughter, both Threlfall and Sylvestr le Touzel have intermittent accent problems and Michael Attenborough's production, though swift and strong, seems a

Frances Sternhagen as the mad-

parental hypocrisy. This being a good time of summer to remind you that countryside theater does not have to mean

any rate, pothing worse than a eastern stretches of the A-4. The quirk of military history. older of the two, the Watermill just outside Newbury, has until July 7 Fay Weldon's "Wood Worm," a four-hander of acid marital despair largely concerned with twin sisters. one of whom gets the Nobel prize and the other of whom gets her twin's husband.

Though sketchily written, and robably stronger as a 40-minute teleplay than a two-act theater piece, it has been given a powerful staging by Paul Unwin with at its center a craggily fine star turn from

Meanwhile, the other mill, the one at Sonning, has until July 14 Mark Rolston's "Accentuate the Positive," a songbook show devoted to the work of Harold Arlen. a composer who seems to have slipped through the usual nostalgia nets, largely, I suspect, because he worked with so many wildly different lyricists, from Yip Harburg to

Yet when they polled an all-time Top 10 of American popular songs, little uncertain about precisely Arien had three entries ("Stormy when the sitcom is meant to turn Weather," "Blues in the Night,"

"Over the Rainbow") where neither Cole Porter nor Irving Berlin achieved even one. The current show does a lot to explain his true if often overlouked genius.

Admittedly its no-narrator format makes explanation difficult; we never learn why it was that none of Arlen's nine Broadway scores ever got filmed, nor how it was that he and George Gershwin, two good Jewish boys, were the only ones in establish a truly "black" big-bank sound along the Great White Way. Indeed when Capote came in work with Arlen he expected him to be black, a joke ruined in this show by the curious belief that "In Cold

not after "House of Flowers". But that (and the curious preence on stage of six people in a show that only oeeds five) is a very minor complaint about an otherwise joyous evening, though inevitably we never get around to a lot of the classics (no "Shining Hour," not nearly enough from "Wizard of Oz " or "Jamaica," nothing of "Saratoga"). What we do get is a wonderful celebration of the yellow brick road that took Hyman Arlock from the Cotton Club to being the Harold Arlen who made Judy Gar-

Blood" came 20 years before and

land get happy.

We also get a marvellously inventive production from John Muirhead (the first director in Truman Capote, that a precise stage history with the courage to identity is hard to pinpoint. stage history with the courage to cast a black woman as Louis B. Mayer), the piaco-playing of Chuck Mallett and a brilliant central portrayal of Arlen by Peter

Bernstein: 2 Short Operas Combined

By William Weaver

production at Southampton (Melvyn Bragg's superlative "Hired Man") add a few nondescript musical oumbers, equipped some of the

The staging was a co-production with the Kennedy Center and with La Scala, which is currently offering the same double-bill. But the Scala staging is also a world premiere, because after the not-entirely-successfor the best. The best has not ar- ful Houstoo presentation, the composer recast the

Now, instead of being heard one after the other, the two operas have been blended and "Trouble in Tahiti" has become, practically speaking, a flashback, constituting most of the second act of "A Quiet Place," The didly weighty mugging of John Sa- whole evening also has been shortened by about 20 vident can breathe much life into a minutes, making the double opera smoother, more

concise and coherent. Although the Milanese public has not evinced a

Their approbation is easily understood and shared.

playing jazz rhythms and mock jingles from the '50s, as if they had totally forgotten Verdi and Puccini, The large, imported and mostly young cast sang and acted with bravura and case.

In the taxing, not-always-sympathetic part of Junior, Robert Galbraith was exceptionally convincing. In a sense, Chester Ludgin, as his father, played opposite him, a sober, tormented counterfoil. Diane Kesling was a sweet, troubled Dinah. Stepben Wadsworth, the librettist of "A Quiet Place," staged the production smoothly and unobtrusively, in a series of agile, convincing sets by David Gropman. William Ivey Long created appropriate costumes. If the Scala audience did oot support the composer

Bernstein, they turned out in full force to applaud the conductor Bernstein in a pair of concerts given for the benefit of Amnesty International.

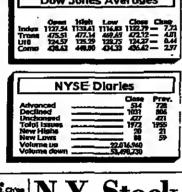
Bernstein led the Orchestra Filarmonica della Scala (practically, the Scala orchestra plus a few added musicians) in a hushed, charged reading of the Mozart great interest in the Bernstein work, the local critics have received it with enthusiasm.

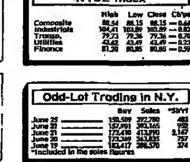
G-minor symphony and an impassioned, but controlled, performance of the Mahler Fourth.

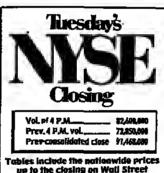
Purists might quarrel with the maestro's decision to First of all, the music is deftly written, brilliantly replace the usual soprano in the last movement by a treble, but the sweet-voiced young Allan Bergius

Uffizi Gallery and Pitti Palace are not incloded. At Hampstead, James Duff's scored and splendidly performed. The conductor, The War at Home" is essentially John Mauceri, an opera specialist with considerable would be hard to fault. all excellent-billiard players. Bruce Springsteen **AMEX Diories** NYSE Index Tuesdays Dow Jones Averages Low Close Ch'pe 88.54 88.15 88.15 — 0.46 104.41 103.89 103.89 — 0.82

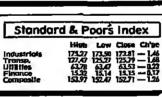
NYSE Most Actives 1004 2742 3046 4074 1 3074 1 10575 31 10575 4075 4075 1 4075 1 4075 25% 45% 45% 163% 163% 165% 165% 165%



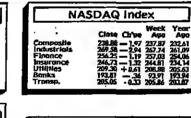








Div. Yid. P.E. 180s High Low Qual. Chipe



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Dow Jones B	Clesse	Cirve
Bonds	45.34	- 628
Hillies	57.92	- 059
Industrials	70.81	- 001

Div. Yid, PE 100sHigh Law Quot. Chage

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AMEX Stock Index

I.Y. Stock Prices Fall Broadly

NEW YORK -- The New York Stock Exhange was hit by a late surge in selling Tuesday that drove prices broadly lower in moderate

Brokers said institutions were not eager to commit a lot of cash to the market prior to the end of the second quarter because prices are down substantially over the past three months. IBM and AT&T both gave ground. J.C. Pen-ney and some other consumer-oriented issues were hurt by high interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which declined 0.55 Monday, skidded 7.73 to 1,122.79 Tuesday after drifting most of the day. The Dow stuged 44.17 last week. The Dow transportation average lost 4.01 to

472.12 and the Dow utilities average fell 0.44 to Declining stocks led advancing ones by a ratio of 2 to 1. Volume was 82.6 million shares,

up from the 72.9 million traded Monday but down from the daily average of 91.43 million

this year.

Most analysts said they could find no particular reason for the afternoon selling but some said a couple of institutional selling programs might have caused the damage. "Some institutions saw a rebound was not

going to occur and got out of positions they couldn't hold anymore before the end of the second quarter," said Trude Latimer of Evans &

Monday's increase in the prime interest rate to 13 percent from 12½ percent dampened in-vestor sentiment that had brightened following weekend passage by congressional conferees of

a measure to cut the long-term capital gains holding period in half.

Ironically, federal funds rates dipped to 10% percent after trading over 1 1 the past few weeks.

U.S. Trust lowered its broker loan rate a quarter point to 12¼ percent.

The Treasury's closely watched sale of \$6 billion of four-year notes went fairly well. "But the overall Treasury market is mixed to slightly

ower," according to David Jones of Aubrey G

Lanston & Co.

Tandy Corp. was the most active issue, off 1½ to 26 following a block of 1,040,000 shares at 26.

It lost 1¾ Monday after Tandy projected fourth-quarter earnings of up to 65 cents a share, down from 71 cenus posted a year ago.

J.C. Penney dropped 3¼ to 51½ after Drexel Burnham Lambert said there was a strong possibility the company's second-quarter earnings would be flat. K mart fell 1½ to 30½ following a block of 455,000 shares at 31.

block of 455,000 shares at 31.

Continental Group, up 4% the previous two sessions, was the second most active issue, up 1% to 50%. Reports said financier Sir James Goldsmith will increase a planned bld for the group.

Bankers Trust was third on the list, off% to

City Investing (ex-dividend) was fourth, up 1% in 39%. The company, subject of takeover speculation recently, could not explain the activity in its stock.

AT&T lost % to 16% in active trading. AT&T introduced a new personal computer and a

series of dataphone modems.

IBM, which added ¼ Monday after unveiling improved graphics for its personal computer line, skidded 1% to 104%.

31 14 31 75 16 31 75 1.20013.2 2.20 £5 1.24 £1 1.04 1.0 1.80 17



1.50

Tuesdays

Ferro
Fides
Fides

26% Livy Guille of 1.30 46 6 28% 28% 28% 28% 43 30% JWT 27% 10% 11 GHRSHI 1.44 149 5 620 11% 11 11 23% 27% JRIVET 1.45 24% GHSU pr 1.85 15.2 19 25% 25 27% 4 % 25% 17% Janssey 34% 27% GHSU pr 4.40 15.6 16 28% 29 28%

Company Plc

Abridged results - year ended 31 March 1984

LAND

Gross Assets

Profits pre-tax after tax

Total Dividends

Gross assets increased by £97 million (26%) ... Net worth increased by £31 million (14%) at

235p per share...after tax profits increased by £1.49 million (21%) at 8.1p per share . . . Total

Highlights of the Chairman's Statement

The higher dividend and net interest

"The past year provided opportunities for a

dividend increased by 60%.

major expansion of activities.

charges on indebtedness are fully covered by the Group's rental and investment income. Revenue from

other activities usefully adds to the

Group's ability to undertake new ventures and developments.

freeholds in the United Kingdom

"Demand for office space in the City

investments in large multi-tenanted

with a high return on capital employed."

buildings there are well placed to benefit."

"The industrial and other activities provide an ancillary flow of income, with good prospects and

British Land of America . . announced a major

turn around after acquisition with a net gain in the nine months to 31st March 1984. We intend to make

"The hub of our property

portfolio remains well located

and this has been considerably enhanced in the past year."

suggests that the Group's major

Net Worth (per share 235p (206p))

(377)

(214)

(6.95)(5%)

this vehicle the cornerstone of our American expansion."

"The Group has entered into new ventures which expand the scope of its operations." "Guildhall Investment Management... specialises in the management of funds." "Guildhall Currency

Management of runds. Guidnan Currency
Management ... offers a specialised service of
controlled risk currency hedging. "Comfort Hotels
... to construct a chain of new hotels."

opportunities."

have been aptly timed"

income which is itself adequate to sustain the company and a progressive dividend policy for shareholders. We look to new deals to augment

For a copy of British Land's Report & Accounts and Corporate
Brochure please apply to the Company Secretary, at The British
Land Company Plc.

growth in the years ahead."

"Your company owns existing properties and investments with an assured stream of

"In February 1984 the Group issued Swiss Franc 125 million public bonds and, with

the proceeds of this loan hedged against currency loss, has in excess of £100 million of long term committed sources of finance and cash to

look forward with relative

optimism to the immediate

prospects for the property market."
"The stepping up of the Group's redevelopment activity . . . appears to

permit it to take full advantage of

... encouraging to be able to

474

245

9.02

8.44

8%

2.60 6.4 2.15 7.6 5.5 4.2 5.0 2.3 4.75 11.6 1.00 6.2 1.11 2.5 2.00 12.2 4.25 12.4 1.50 1.9 2.100 13.0 2.000 13.0 2.000 13

2개속에 내려가 되었다. 1911년 19

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DETROIT — Labor costs may determine whether General Motors Corp.'s revolutionary small car, touted as America's answer to Japanese imports, may be built outside the United States, GM's chairman. Roger B. Smith, has

be delayed so we can get some more technol-

union insists on big pay raises for its members at the contract talks that start late next month. We're samply not going to respond to all of "We're simply not going to respond to an office of the GM's posturing this summer." said a UAW spokesman, David Mitcheil, to response to Mr. Smith's statements in Sunday's editions of the Oakland Press in Pontiac, Michigan.

Mr. Smith said no decision will be made on Saurra's assembly site until after GM siens a

Saturn's assembly site until after GM signs a oew pact with the union.

ration date of the current contract.

GM has avoided saving when the first Saturn car would be produced. However, Mr. Smith, who is scheduled to retire by 1990, has said that he intends to drive the first one off the line.

It was unclear whether Mr. Smith has begun considering moving production offsbore of

Moving the car abroad, or even delaying is introduction, could cost several thousand blue collar jo. GM plants in the United States. The union has said job security is its top issue in the union has said job security is its top issue in

The British Land Company Plc 10 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London NW1 4QP Telephone: 01-486 4466 Telex: 28411 Fax. 01-486 7373

GM Says New Car Could Go Abroad
The Associated Press

been quoted as saying.

"There's a lot of things that could happen. If we get labor costs that are too high, it'll go overseas," Mr. Smith said. "If the labor increases are in the middle range, it might have to

ogy.

Mr. Smith told a Detroit newspaper that the car, now code-named Project Saturn, might be built overseas if the United Auto Workers the United For its members.

"Certainly we can't make a decision until Sept. 14." Mr. Smith said, referring to the expi-

ration date of the current contract.

Since the project was unveiled last year, Mr. Smith has said that GM would produce an affordable small car in the United States by developing oew carbuilding techniques, taking advantage of computer-aided design and manufacturing and eliminating the traditional assembly line.

A decision to build the car abroad would be a major policy shift for the world's largest auto-

hether his remarks were a barb directed at the

the new contract talks.

Sources familiar with the project said Mon-day that they were not aware of any changes in

billion is the fourth largest in South

A spokesman for Brazil's For-eign Ministry, Bernarndo Pericas, said the latest rate increase "ap-peared to be in response" to the

Cartagena meeting. Chile's finance minister, Luis Es-

cobar Cerda, called the increase "a sign of a bad development in inter-

A spokesman for Brazil's Central

Bank, George Diab, said the rate increase would add \$500 million in

the nation's foreign debt.
In Argentina, President Raúl Al-

fonsin was scheduled to address the

nation but the speech was put off, without official explanation, until

Wednesday. He was expected to

appeal for support for his austerity

program to try to cot inflation, which has risen to 568 percent.

U.K. Bank Sends

Signal on Rates

LONDON — The Bank of England said Tuesday there

was oo need for a general in-

rates, signaling that Europe should not be panicked into fol-lowing the latest prime rate in-

crease by U.S. banks.

The U.S. move boosted the

dollar Tuesday to its highest level against the Deutsche mark since January and sent the Brit-

ish pound to a record low. Al-

ish pound to a record low. Al-though Hoog Koog's major banks announced Tuesday they were raising their prime rates I percent to 13% percent from Wednesday, the Bank of En-gland said in an exceptional

statement that it saw oo need

for British rates to rise on mon-

etary policy grounds. The bank's action, which followed a slight decline in the dollar's val-

ue, was regarded by the money

market as an attempt to provide

tremely nervous cooditions.

Britain's National Westmin-

ter Bank raised its base rate by

6 percent to 914 percent on

Tuesday, but this only brought

it into line with the other three big British clearing banks.

House of Beef

OUR 38th YEAR -

"steadying influence" in ex-

national economy.

VEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1984

international manager

Publicity a Major Reason U.S. Firms List in U.K.

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

ONDON — So far this year, 18 U.S. companies have listed their shares on the London Stock Exchange. Few of them, bowever, expect active trading in their stock or a substantial increase in their shareholder base. The companies have other reasons for listing — among them, publicity.

"Five years from oow there might be a broader ownership of shares," says Brad Stroup, director of investment relations at Data General Corp., a Massachusetts-based computer company that listed on the London Stock Exchange June 8. "But it won't

Most companies in the United States expect that they will attract a few small institutional or individual investors for whom it is difficult to trade directly in U.S. stocks on the New York

Stock Exchange.
According to Credit Suisse
First Boston, the Londonpased investment firm that andled 12 of the U.S. listings his year, there is no evidence rom past listings that Amerian companies increased their hareholder base very much.

U.S. stockbrokers in London are offering . substantial discounts

U.S., and, increasingly, Japon transactions. mese companies have partly seen going to the London exchange for publicity to help them sell

Nobody thinks that the buge changes that the London exhange is expected to see in the next year will substantially affect rading in international securities there. The stock exchange is spected to switch from a system of fixed broker fees to negotiat-d fees by 1986.

'We don't think there will be a significant increase in trading. of international securities on the exchange as a result," says an achange spokesman. "Bot there may be an increase in the roportion of trading in international securities that our firms

members of the exchange] do." European institutional investors now prefer to buy large blocks f U.S. securities on the New York Stock Exchange through U.S. rokers in London who can offer them significant discounts. "A at of big institutional business wouldn't consider going to a tritish broker because they wouldn't get the attractive price," ays a broker at Merrill Lynch in London.

with sufficient capitalization should be able to compete better with American ones. When the New York Stock xchange went from fixed to negotiated broker fees 10 years ago, was the large institutional investor that benefited at the expense was the smaller ones. Bot while deregulation may mean more usiness on the London Stock Exchange for British brokers, it ill not necessarily mean more active trading of U.S. securities on r off the London exchange or an increase in the number of propean shareholders of U.S. securities.

The interest of an investor in our stock is quite independent om negotiated brokerage rates," says Mr. Stroup. "The market I our stock will be attractive to an institution that wishes to enefit from long-term capital gains regardless of the brokerage ites." So U.S. companies that have recently listed on the schange still cite their improved access to the Eurobond market s the major reason for their decision.

"The primary reason is to get our name better known in case e want to sell a Eurobond issue," says Wally McGinn, chief nancial officer of Public Service Electric & Gas, a New Jersey ublic utility that listed on the London exchange in February. ays Mr. Stroup of Data General: "If you are listed on a local schange it is easier for you to raise capital through the sale of iditional equity or some form of debt.

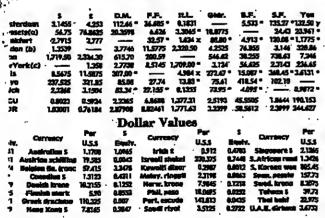
Crédit Suisse First Boston has been advising some clients to list o the exchange and issue Eurobonds simultaneously. When T&T, for example, listed, it sold a \$400-million bond issue at

There has been intense speculation about what would happen the Euroboud market should the United States repeal the 30 ercent withholding tax on interest on U.S. bonds held by oreigners. But investment bankers in London haven't change teir tune. They are continuing to improve their access to the arrobond market. But some bankers argue that a repeal of the ithholding tax might no longer be strong enough to lead to the etter rates from which U.S. corporate issuers have benefitted om time to time in the past.

But most U.S. companies that have listed recently were willing (Continued on Page 15, Col. 4)

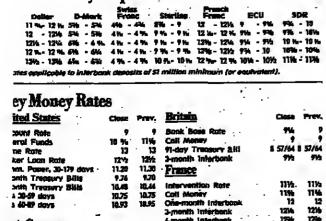
CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on June 26, excluding fees. icial fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 P.M.



rocurrency Deposits

INTEREST RATES



economic recovery. st Germany 5.50 5.55 5.75 6.15 **GOLD PRICES** AM . F.M. Ch's Hone Kang 384.99 369.15 — 1.15
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Pöhl Cites III Effects Of Strike

Seen Being Hurt

FRANKFURT — The West German Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Põhl, Tuesday said the six-week-old metal workers' strike would have "serious consequences for West Germany's economic image abroad, ultimately as regards the value of the Deutsche mark in the financial markets, with all its consequences for exchange rates and interest rates."

would cut West German gross national product growth below the 3 m 3.5 percent rate for 1984 projected by the government. The gross national product is a measure of the intal value of a nation's goods

achieving economic growth and to-ward creating and securing jobs."

"One can only hope that the damage is not irreparable and that the hard-earned improvement in Germany's economic performance and competitiveness will not again be played with," be said.

Mr. Pohl also said he viewed the strength of the dollar as a "mixed blessing." He noted that the dol-lar's strength during the past year has belped boost West German exports to the United States by 6 percent in the first quarter of 1984 from year-earlier levels.

Mr. Pohl said the greatest contribution that the United States could make to its own economic health and the rest of the world's would be a dramatic cut in the federal budget deficit. A policy in this direction, which Mr. Pohl predicted would be embarked upon after the U.S. presidential elections in November, would ease fears of spiraling infla-oon, reduce interest rates and allow for a "normalization" of the dollar's exchange rate, he said.

interest rates have long been a sub-ject of contextoon in Europe and are apt to remain so. But, he added, West Germany has been able to

Mark and GNP

By Warren Getler

Mr. Pohl also repeated a warning that he made June 18 that the strike

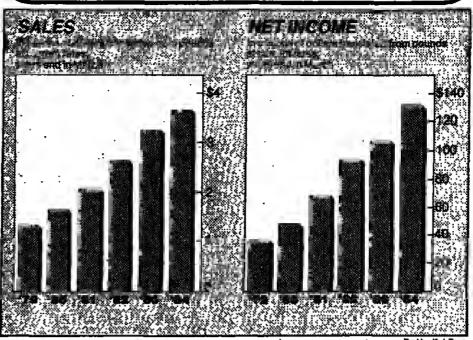
Speaking to the Americao Chamber of Commerce in Germaoy the day after the Bundesbank had been forced to intervene in the currency markets as the mark fell sharply against the dollar, Mr. Pohl issued some of the harshest official criticism yet when he said of the strike: "However long the strike may last, one surely must say by now that this strike has been the worst possible contribution toward

Mr. Pohl said the metalworkers' and printers union's strike in support of a 35-bour workweek has meant the loss of more than 8 million working days of production and the loss of some 3 billion DM in value-added tax revenue to the federal budget. That includes, he said, 1.5 billion DM from wages and I billion DM from company

On the other hand, Mr. Pohl cally impredent to base an export-

Mr. Pohl noted that high U.S.

J. Sainsbury's Record of Growth



At Sainsbury, 4th Generation Keeps Food Chain 'Well Lit' and Profitable

New York Times Service

LONDON - John James Sainsbury seems to have had the stuff that supermarket legends are made of. In 1869, he opened a tiny dairy store on Drury Lane, with the modest hope that there would be enough shops someday for each of his six sons. The stores soon outnumbered the sons. Mr. Sainsbury left 170 branches at his death in 1928; a company history says his last words were, "Keep the shops

Today, the 242 J. Sainsbury supermarkets are, as a matter of course, kept well lit. They also make up the largest and most profitable chain of retail food stores in Britain, with oet income

for the fiscal year ended in March reaching \$132.6 million. And sales, almost \$4 billion in The purchase is a relatively 1983, have grown by an average of 20 percent a year in the past decade. In addition, Sainsbury

tailing stock.

Now, Sainsbury will test its success in the U.S. food market.

shares trade at 18 times earnings

on the London Stock Exchange

- an exceptional level for a re-

Last September, it paid \$20.1 million for a 21-percent interest in Shaw's, a privately held com-pany with 43 stores in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine and sales of about \$700 million. Shaw's, like Sainsbury, is a growing chain: Earnings per share have grown at a 20-percent

annual rate over the past five

bumble commitment for a company that serves six million customers a week in its British stores. But Sainsbury seems happy to start small, and has agreed not to increase its stake in Shaw's not to increase its stake in Shaw's to more than 25 percent. Analysts, pointing to the problems encouotered by European companies investing in Grand Union and Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., are sympathetic.

"They've gone about it in a very sensible way," said John Hewitt, a food retailing analyst at Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee & Co.
"It's usually the kiss of death for

"it's usually the kiss of death for (Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

Illinois Passes Law to Aid Continental

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois -Governor-James R. Thompson-

signed into law Tuesday emergency legislation designed to aid ailing Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. by allowing it to merge with an out-of-state bank. Mr. Thompson, signing the bill

one day after the House of Repreled recovery on artificially high levels of the dollar.

Sentatives sent the measure to his desk, said it would help the Chicago bank, the state's largest, to find a suitable partner and help pre-

serve the institution. "An institution such as Continental Bank is a significant member of not only the Illinois banking community, but because of its size, is a major part of the national and international financial community as well," the Republican governor House members voted 95-14

Monday to approve the plan, which was sought by Continental, the eighth largest U.S. bank with \$40 billion in assets. The bank has been plagued with

funding problems following a rumor-inspired run in early May. The bank was stabilized by a \$7.5-bil-"decouple itself to an astonishing bank was stabilized by a \$7.5-bil- don that while the bank would pre- ble de degree from the higher U.S. rates. lion loan package put together by fer to right itself without a partner, bank.

oum of banks.

Current-state law limits mergers of in-state banks to other Illinois banks or foreign financial institu-tions. The new legislation would limit out-of-state acquisitions to friendly offers" affecting only large, troubled Illinois banks with at least \$1 billion in assets.

It also gives Illinois banks 14 days to come up with an offer for the problem-plagued bank, although the bank would not have to

accept the bid.
The legislation would expire July
1, 1985. The one-year cap was proposed by the Illinois Bankers Association to appease members who oppose interstate banking.

Continental officials said in a statement they were "pleased with the House of Representatives' bipartisan support of the emergency legislation to assist Continental's prompt action taken by the entire

on anti-pollution measures at the don. company's coal-fueled power

An energy analyst at a major

commercial bank in Frankfurt said

prospects for a strong year at Veha

He said that primary energy use

more likely choice."

- Mr. Taylor told the panel that he expects the bank's future to be re-solved "in the next few weeks," although he did oot claborate.

positors and he accused Continental of "mismanagement." "li's a bailout of Cootinental

yourself into thinking that they doo't have any other options." But Representative Mooroe

Flinn, a Democrat who was House spokesman said Monday. sponsor of the bill, denied the legislation was a bailout. He said the bill was one "that

offers to remove a roadblock from our state statutes, at least temporarily, to allow [Continental] to recovery and are grateful for the find the best solution possible to their liquidity problems."

He said the legislation "does oot

Continental's chairman, David force Continental to do anything, G. Taylor, last weak told a House but it does give Continental the committee considering the legisla-don that while the bank would pre-

would have to adjust structurally to

The company said a strong dol-lar has kept Veba's exports to the

squeezing U.S. petrochemical ex-ports to Germany.

Veba said it had joined Mobil
Oil AG and Wintershall AG, joint

An official at Veba ruled out a

buyout of the oetwork. Veba

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DM over 10 years, primarily in its the Organization of Petroleum Exelectricity and chemical divisions. porting Countries, which bave About 2.8 billion DM will be spent moved into petrochemical produc-Gold Options (prime to \$/ex.). Proces Aug. New. Pate. 11.00-11.00 22.09-15 2-5-25 2-Uoited States buoyaot, while Valcurs White Weld S.A. 1, Quai du Mont-Blanc 1211 Geneva I, Switzeriani Tel. 310251 - Telex 28305

Latin Americans Protest Rise in U.S. Prime Rate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches MEXICO CITY - South Amer. America. ican nations that owe billions of dollars to foreign lenders have reacted angrily in a rise in the U.S. prime rate that will increase their oterest charges by millions of dol-

Argentina's foreign minister,

Dante Caputo, Tuesday tele-phoned 10 Latin American nations that met in Cartagena, Colombia, last week and asked them whether the group should protest the primerate increase, the government said.

Mr. Caputo began calling officials in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Co-

ciais in Bouvia, brazil, Cinie, Co-lombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela to "exchange opinions" oo major U.S. banks raising the prime rate on Monday a half point to 13 percent, a government spokesman, José Ignacio Lopez,

The unexpected increase came three days after the 11 nations signed the Cartagena Consensus, which called for an "immediate and drastic" reduction in internstional interest rates.

In Mexico City, the official oews agency Notimex quoted Treasmy Secretary Jesus Silva-Herzog as saying the rate increase could be considered a reprisal for the Cartagena declaration. Mexico's \$87 billion in feeting data in the secretary. lion in foreign debt is the second largest after Brazil's.

It was not known whether Mr. Capum would suggest an urgent meeting of the Cartagena Consensus oations. The group agreed last week to meet in September in Argentina, bot that, meeting can be called earlier if the group decides:

Economists estimate that every one-half point increase in the prime rate raises Latin America's \$350billioo foreign debt by about \$1.7

Argeotine officials predicted Monday that the country's \$41-bil-lion debt would rise by at least \$175 million because of the latest in-

Most of the heavily indebted Lado American countries have been forced to reschedule payment of their foreign debts because in creasing interest rates have made the payments too high to handle.

The Cartageoa summit was called after the last half-point inter-Representative David Harris, a est increase in May, when the presi-Republican, said the proposal was dents of Argentina, Mexico, Brizzi-an attempt to help the bank's and Colombia protested that the stockholders at the expense of do regioo's fledgling democracies would be weakened by the financial burden.

Brazil's government, whose stockholders," he said. "Doo't kid \$100-billion debt is the largest owed by a developing nation, "is examining the subject and its int-plications," a Foreign Ministry

In Venezuela, Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua said the increase is of great concern, because it sup-

poses a greater weight, a greater burden of debt service for all the Latin American economies." Venezuela's foreign debt of \$35

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Buoyed by Chemicals, Profit Rises 9% at Veba Group sales in the first five Bennigsen said would generate the dividend, which has remained months were up 6.5 percent from a year earlier, in 20.9 billion DM; net The company attributed a lower The chairman said the company

By Warren Geder

DUSSELDORF - Veba, the West German diversified energy group and the country's largest in-dustrial concern, has reported a 9percent rise in net profit for 1983.

In figures for release Wednesday, the company said aet profit rose to 472 million Dentsche marks (\$168.6 million) from 433 million

The rise came despite a 2.7-per-cent drop in group sales to 49.2 Mr. Bennigsen said the 198 billion DM from 50.5 billion DM ures were proof of a "return The company said that its divi-dend of 7.5 DM-a share would

remain unchanged and that 146 million DM of the year's return would be set aside to strengthen Veba's chairman, Rudolf von Bennigsen-Förder, described the company's 1983 carnings of 13.50

DM a share as "very satisfactory." Per-share earnings were 9.20 DM At a press conference, Mr. Bennigsen said the company looked forward to a stronger performance in 1984. He said his forecast as-

sumed continued West German

profit was up 88 percent, to 119 million DM from 63 million in the overall tax burden to the higher proportion of sales generated by shrinking world demand for oil. He foreign subsidiaries.

Veba plans to invest 16 billion domestic market from members of first quarter of 1983.

Chemicals, a key sector in West Germany's recovery last year, led the increase in sales during the last quarter, Mr. Bennigsen said. Sales for Veba's chemical subsidiary, Chemische Werke Huls AG, were up 18 percent from the previous

Mr. Bennigsen said the 1983 figures were proof of a "return to normalcy" for Veba, which has been affected by weak demand for energy, particularly oil products

Veba, which has major divisions in electricity, oil, chemicals and trade, will not be hurt by the sixweek-old strike in the metal industry, Mr. Bennigsen said. The company recorded a 9-percent drop in sales in the oil division

and an 11-percent decrease in revenue from trade and distribution op-However, capacity in chemicals was increased to 85 percent from 72

per-share earnings could rise m 17

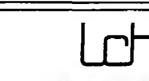
DM this year, if the company continued to cut oil-refining production and made more efficient use of capacity in chemicals and electrical strains of the country in t Mr. Bennigsen declined to say whether a strong performance this through its oil division, holds 56 year would prompt an increase in percent of ARAL.

percent for the first five months of the year, losses in oil refining were curbed, and Veha put on line two ouclear-power stations, which Mr.

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Leveraged Capital

in West Germany was up nearly 5 owners of ARAL AG, West Gerpercent in the first quarter over last year, and he predicted that Veba's stations, in an appeal to an admin-

has been published and may be obtained from PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.

Amsterdam

Holdings N.V.

The quarterly report as of 31st March, 1984 of

Page 14

up to the closing on Wall Street

Tables include the nationwide pric up to the closing on Wall Street

Tuesdays

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News hot from the

OREAL Quality

On the whole, 1983 was an excellent year for L'Oréal, marked by an appreciable expansion of both sales and profits

Total net consolidated sales reached F.Fr. 13,500 millions in 1983, as against F.Fr. 10,882 millions in 1982, which represents an increase of 24%.

Profits followed the sales trend.

This new step forward is explained by the excellent development of the group as a whole. Indeed, on a comparable basis, after exclusion of both exchange rate variations and the sales of newly consolidated companies (and of those which are no longer consolidated), the increase would have been 17.2% over 1982.

Internationalization

Foreign business now exceeds 57% of total

The importance of international activities is still more obvious in the cosmetics field: L'Oréal is present in over 100 countries, with 243 subsidiaries and about one hundred agents, with over 40 production units outside France.

In this sector, the proportion of activities abroad exceeded 66% of 1983 sales, which makes L'Oréal the most international of the world's great cosmetics companies.

and research At the root of this development was the absolute certainty that consumers always appreciate the best products and, stemming from this, the strategic choice of a policy of quality based on powerful research teams.

In the field of cosmetology, L'Oréal's research potential is the greatest in the world. Over 900 people work in 150 laboratories which employ specialists of all disciplines. In 1983, the budget earmarked for cosmetological research represented 3.5% of the consolidated turnover for cosmetics, and the number of turnover for cosmetics, and the number of patents applied for in France amounted to 71.

Prospects

The true justification of the Group lies in the quality of the products which it offers tocon-

This implies a spirit of enterprise which is totally centered on innovation.

It is because we are convinced that we have succeeded in creating this spirit in all sectors L'Oréal that we are fundamentally confident in the future of our group and in its capacity to overcome the difficulties of today. We are sure that we can succeed in continuing our develop-ment at a rate of approximately 15% per year, whilst maintaining our profit margins.

Consolidated figures

Consondated figures							
in millions of French Francs.	1981	1982	1983				
Net sales	9,686	10.882	13,500				
Cash Flow (Funds-derived from operations)	848	918	1,286				
Net earnings (after elimination of capital gains and provisions for investments)	517	550	663				
Earnings per share in F.Fr. diluted	110.48	118.56	138.13				

If you wish to receive L'ORÉAL's annual report in French or English please write to: Danielle Berbigier, Information Financière - L'ORÉAL, 41 Rue Martre, 92117 Clichy Cedex, FRANCE. Tel.: (1) 759.83.45.

AT&T Cleared of Antitrust Violation

WASHINGTON - A federal ppeals court Tuesday threw out a its competitors to use local switch-

seen filed against American Tele-tance networks. shone & Telegraph Co. by Southan Pacific Communications Co., ormer owner of the SPRINT long-

The U.S. Circuit Court of Apreals for the District of Columbia manimously upheld a lower court SPRINT, AT&T and other longuling that said Southern Pacific distance phone companies has been communications did not prove fierce since the court-supervised AT&T violated antitrust laws.

The three-judge panel, led by udge Harry T. Edwards, agreed hat AT&T did not engage in predatory" market practices in be early 1970s when other compa
The Southern Pacific Communications suit stemmed from AT&T actions prior to the breakup—practices it said were intended to inhibit competition. ies were attempting to gain part of

inhibit competition. Southern Pacific Communica-

facilities it owned to GTE in June tions Commission order allowing 1983 but reserved the right to pursue the lawsuit against AT&T in 5690-million antitrust suit that had ing facilities to connect long-dis- the sale agreement, lawyers said.

The appeals court rejected all five allegations made by SPCC against AT&T including charges

 Delayed SPCC entry into the communications market by negoti-ating in bad faith with SPCC over charges for using local switching facilities.

· Refused to provide SPCC with The Southern Pacific Communications suit stemmed from AT&T

interconnections that would enable SPCC to provide certain switching services that the FCC later ruled it must provide.

 Reclassified certain interstate circuits as intrastate to deny SPCC tions sold the SPRINT system and interconnections and put it at a The panel said AT&T properly other private line communication competitive disadvantage.

COMPANY NOTES

onducted in a hospital in Santo ment in May it would also take on ment manufacturing agreement Domingo, Dominican Republic, the AT&T Communications' acith patients who failed to find

Alpha Microsystems unveiled a which recently curtailed operations ew group of computer work states at its two Southern California oil signed to be compatible ith and independent from any amputer-making company. Offiials said the company's systems flow the use of MS-DOS, Unix nd Amos operating systems. MS-OS is used by International Busiess Machine Corp. systems and

Competition in the long-distance

market has boomed since the early

1970s, when the FCC allowed MCI

to begin a long-distance service be-

Competition between MCI,

tween Chicago and St. Louis.

AT&T breakup.
The Southern Pacific Commun

refineries, has been forced to ask for protection from creditors under U.S. bankruptcy laws by a group of banks to which the company owes more than \$65 million. In addition to the refineries. Paramount Petroleum operates 50 service stations in California, Arizona and Nevada.

Hallmark Cards inc. announced Thorn EMI PLC with an undis-

Affacell Corp., of Bloomfield, that Ogilvy & Mather of New York closed number of compact audio City will replace Young & Rubigent under development since gent under development since gent under development since 969. It said the tests of the drug, will be York advertising firm announce—

that Ogilvy & Mather of New York closed number of compact audio disk players to be marketed by Thorn EMI with the Thorn EMI ginning Aug. 1. Hallmark fired brand name, a Sony spokesman Young & Rubicam after the New York advertising firm announce—

Sony has made an original-equip-

with a foreign company.

Marvellous Investment Co. Ltd.'s creditors have reacted favorably to a plan to reorganize the company, a spokesman for the receiver, Arthur Young & Co. said Tuesday. The nan said group debt, including guarantees, is about 350 million Hong Kong dollars (\$44.8 million). A reorganization document said most of the company's assets are properties, all mortgaged to secure facilities. The plan calls for transfer of all debt and assets into a new company, leaving Marvellous for sale.

Sainsbury 'Well Lit' and Profitable

(Continued from Page 13) whip in Parliament. The Sainsbury company to go full into a new family still owns half the compaeration in a strange market." Sir John Sainsbury, the compaays down speculation that the instment will lead to a major U.S. vestment in the near future. Sir John, 56, a tall, dignified man-arried to a former Covent Garn ballerina, is a great-grandson

John James Sainsbury, the Despite the influx of outside prossional managers that began nen Sainsbury went public in 73, Sir John — "a very executive ecutive chairman," according to ic analyst - maintains the fam-'s active role in running the cominy. A cousin, David, serves as sauce director, and a brother,

whip in Parliament. The Sainsbury ny's stock, and David - said to own the most — has a personal fortune reckoned at \$500 million.

Sainsbury is a company with few obvious weaknesses, analysts agree. As one put it, "Sainsbury's is an analyst's nightmare. They always do better than our forecasts." lis storewide net profit margin, at 4.9 percent, is twice the industry norm, and experts credit management with constant innovation and creativity to keep costs low while expanding steadily. "Sainsbury's is the only decent food retailer in the United Kingdom in terms of management," said Paul Smiddy, an analyst at Capel Cure Myer.

The new stores in London and t year to become a government huge — the central London store, square feet.

square feet (about 2,700 square meters) of floor space and 29 check-

Sainsbury expects that most of its growth in the near future will come from large stores like these. Sir John acknowledged that the high profit margins are unlikely to aprove much further, and that Sainsbury will achieve profit growth only from geographical ex-pansion and enlargement of older

partnerships, it operates a growing chain of home-improvement and garden centers, called Homebase, and five hypermarkets—a European phenomenon that combines supermarket and department store m, was a director until resigning other cities are clean, bright and into one building of at least 75,000

CREDIT LYONNAIS

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Halts Talks on Midland Plant

The Associated Press

JACKSON, Michigan — Consumers Power Co. officials broke off negotiations Tuesday with op-ponents of its Midland nuclear plant and said they would urge that work on the project be halted.

The breakdown came after a company proposal for partial comletion of the project was rejected. The vice chairman, James Falahee, said that company executives would recommend that the utility's board, who are scheduled to meet Wednesday, stop work on the \$4.1-

billion, two-reactor plant. He said company officials be-lieved proposals by the Michigan Public Service Commission would not allow the company to attract financing to continue the project. He said shutting the Midland plant would make Consumers "an ailing

He said the company will ask the Public Service Commission for an emergency rate increase, probably on Friday, to cover expenditures on the Midland project.

The attorney general's office, the Public Service Commission staff, Michigan Citizens Lobby and ABATE, a group of the utility's largest customers, have urged Con-sumers to abandon the plant as too expensive and unneeded.

U.S. Firms List in U.K.

(Continued from Page 13) to take the gamble that the Eurobond market would remain an attractive place for them to raise money. The main reason is that listing on the London exchange does not cost them much.

"It's subliminal advertising," says a London investment banker. Aside from the Eurobond market, there are also other reasons for U.S. companies to list: to help sell a new product or facilitate an acquisition in Britain. With the increase in stock-option plans for employees, Data General hopes that it will benefit its employees if it's easier to trade shares for an individual on the London exchange than it is to go through a Paris broker and trade

Separately, through joint venture Asian Bank to Cut Rate

MANILA - The Asian Development Bank said Tuesday it will reduce its lending rate to 10.25 percent from 10.5 percent a year on ordinary operation loans approved after July 1, 1984.

Consumers Power Intelsat Revenue Falls Short of Goal

By Michael Schrage Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Intelsat, the global satellite cooperative that carries the bulk of the world's international telephone and television traffic, had revenue \$30 million below projections last year and has not met the revenue expectations for the business services it launched last fall, its director general, Richard Colino, said.

when Intelsal faces competition from a multitude of companies ranging from tiny Orion Satellite Corp. to multibillion-dollar RCA

For the last 20 years, a treaty arrangement has given Intelsat, with 108 member nations, a virtual monopoly in international satellite communications. However, a State Department and Commerce Department policy group recently recommended that private competi-tion be introduced into the

Intelsat forecasting projections for yet offering the International Busi-telecommunications traffic that ness Service to its customers. were as much as 50 percent off." He said Intelsat is working to revise disappointed that IBS has not its forecasting efforts.

vice, which Intelsat introduced last percent shortfall," he said. October, has only two countries, Canada and Britain, as subscribers and has a customer base far less tariff rates for the new service. He than anticipated.

The new service would allow ultinational companies such as eral Communications Commission The statement comes at a time banks to create their own internarional voice and data communica-tions networks via satellite at rates far cheaper than Intelsat had offered in the past. However, the individual countries determine the cost of access to the Intelsat net-work. In the United States, Comsat is the gateway to Intelsat, but is not

BP, CFP in Qatar Agreement The Associated Press

DOHA, Qatar — An agreement that we has been signed by Qatar General rition. remarket and been supported and been supported by the said that Intelsat was not formenting on Monday's announcement, Mr. Colino attributed. North Dome offshore gas field at a cost estimated at \$4 billion to \$6 cost estimated at \$6 cost estimated gishness of the economy and to billion, it was announced Tuesday. million in revenues this year.

Floating Rate Notes

Mr. Colino said that Intelsat is reached the projected revenue lev-The International Business Ser- els. "There's something like a 90-

He said the main reason is that the United States has yet to set blamed both Comsat, the U.S. representative to Intelsat, and the Fed-

for the delay. One of the main reasons Intelsat offering new services, said Mr. Colino, is to exploit unused capacity on its satellites.

We are pricing to recover capital costs" of the satellite system he said. If new services increase system use, "the unit cost for other services also goes down."

However, Mr. Colino said that

Intelsat has not considered pricing the new business services in a way that would block potential compe-

participant in the operation. Others are Amerada Hess Corp., Amoco Production Co.; Texas Eastern Exploration Co. and Murphy Oil USA Inc. The discovery is about 50 miles (80 kilometers) east of the abau-doned billiou-dollar Mukluk operation.

Shell Confirms

Big Alaska Find

United Press Internutional

HOUSTON -Shell Western

E&P Inc., a Shell Oil Co. sub-

sidiary, has reported confirma-tion of an oil find of about 300

million barrels in the Beaufort

Sea, the first discovery in the

Alaskan outer continental shelf.

ing Seal Island in the Beaufort Sea as a base for drilling opera-

tions. A spokesman, Mel Boeger, said Monday that be-

cause of the field's location, it

would be expensive to develop and could take until 1992 to

begin full production, "But it is

still a large enough oil discovery

to warrant commercial develop-

nent," he said. Shell Western is a 30-percent

Shell spent \$32 million build-

Non Dollar

"The year's reflect the strength of the Group"

Lord Boardman Chairman

International business has enjoyed further growth in achievements 1983 and contributed 38% of the Group profit before loan interest.

& International financing for multi-national clients has been successfully arranged to support, amongst others, aircraft manufacturers and National Westminster Bank completion of oil and gasrelated projects.

> ♣ International export services have been further expanded in line with our commitment to trade finance worldwide.

☼ Our operations in Europe produced excellent, and in many cases, record results.

Financial Highlights 1983 Ordinary share capital 239 2,638 Reserves Money lodged **Money lent** 45,200 Group pre-tax profit *5*03 Retained profit 322 Rates operative at 31 December 1983

Copies of the Report and Accounts, which include the Chairman's Statement, may be obtained from: The Secretary's Office National Westminster Bank PLC 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP, England Subsidiary Company: International Westminster Bank PLC Branches in Antwerp, Bordeaux Brussels, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes Nice and Paris Subsidiary Company: Deutsche Westminster Bank AG

Branches in Frankfurt, Düsseldorf Hamburg and Munich



Abroad

which was 13.64%.

In France

Further expansion of the branches' activities...

Customers' deposits, abroad increased by 25.1%, and the proportion represented by these in total customers' deposits of the Bank rose from 22.1% to 24%.

Sustained expansion of transactions with customers...

Customers' deposits increased by 12.2%, as against 11.8% between 1981 and 1982. In terms of average annual funds, the improvement in performance was even more marked: 11.8% as

Crédit Lyonnais succeeded also in expanding, considerably, its loans, while observing a more restrictive credit ceiling: +17.6% in annual average funds by companison with the 1982 financial year (in which these had already risen by 17.5%).

... under attractive conditions.

The launching of Codevi (savings account for industrial development), which was a success, led to a change in deposits by individuals: interest-bearing savings deposits increased by 18%. Parallel with this, the good performance of the Bank's Mutual Funds and Joint Investment Funds were appreciated: total net assets managed advanced from FF 14,876 million to FF 27,928 million. As regards loans, several formulae adapted to specific problems especially financing of the "haut de bilant" (equity capital and surplus, plus long and medium-term loan capital) - were offered, with success. Furthermore, the Bank's base rate was fixed as from January 10, and maintained throughout the year, at 12.25%, a marked reduction by comparison with the average rate for 1982, which was 13.64%.

Loans to customers, in turn, went up by 22%, and their share (in total loans) advanced from 24.6% to 25.7%. These increases, as in 1982, are in part attributable to changes in

currency exchange rates. and of the network.

During the financial year, a new branch was opened in Italy, at Rome, as well as representative offices in Tunis and Cariton. In addition, a commercial bank was established in association with the Nigerians, the Commercial Bank (Crédit Lyonnais Nigeria)

Profits increasing

Crédit Lyonnais, under difficult economic conditions, gave

proof of its vitality by considerably expanding its business

with its customers. The Bank's net profit increased by 15.5%.

The extension of activities and a modest rise in overheads.

Overheads, in France, increased by 11.2%, and net banking income by 15.1%. Abroad, their rise, calculated in francs, was more pronounced, due to the effects of currency exchange rates, but was nevertheless 2.4 percentage points below that for net banking income. In total, operating profits, before depreciation and provisions, increased by 26.6%

... enabled the Bank, despite a heavy burden of provisions, to record...

To meet the worrying situation of some customers, and to cover the risks on some countries experiencing economic difficulties, the Bank was obliged to effect operating provisions totalling FF 5,022 million as against FF 3,771 million in 1982.

... a satisfactory rise in net profits. Net profits, finally, worked out at FF 359.2 million, as against FF 311.1 million for the preceding year.

At the consolidated level, the balance sheet total reached FF 736 billion (as against FF 651 billion in 1982), and the net profit FF 1,028 million. By comparison with 1982, when this reached FF 887 million -calculated on the same basis -the rise

ELIROPARTNERS: BANCO DI ROMA - BANCO HISPANO AMERICANO COMMERZBANK . CREDIT LYONNAIS The annual report will be available at the end of June, it may be obtained (or its microfiche) by direct application to CREDIT LYONNAIS (Relations Publiques) 19, bd des Italiens · 75002 Paris.

SUSINESS PEOPLE

Crocker Hires Vice Chairman

Los Angeles Times Service Crocker National Corp. has hired Wells Fargo Corp.'s vice chairman, Richard M. Rosenberg, for a similar post at

Mr. Rosenberg, 54, will join San Francisco-based Crocker as of next week as one of three vice chairman reporting to Crocker National Bank's chairman, Frank V. Cahouet.

He will initially be responsi-ble for the strategic planning of Crocker, which disclosed in Deember that it was suffering severe losses in its constructionoan portfolio. Since then, Midland Bank PLC of London, which owns 57 percent of Crocker, has begun exercising ighter control over the Califor-

Wolff Plans **Metals Unit** In Japan

Rudolf Wolff, the London-based num trading as well as trading in other nonferrous metals.

Takashi Koyama, formerly based in London for Mitsui and Co., will be the firm's chief executive in Tokyo. Mr. Koyama spent 25 years with Mitsui in Japan, Aus-

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Ltd. and the London-based commodity brokerage, Lonconex Holdings Ltd., recently bought by Citi-

Merrill Lynch Europe Ltd. has international futures brokers, plans to open a subsidiary called Rudolf Wolff K.K. to expand its London Metal Exchange business in Japan. The firm, which is expected to open its Tokyo office July 2, will concentrate most of its business on aluminate most of its business in Japan. age has also sppointed Riccardo Sillari, formerly with Chicorp In-ternational Bank Ltd. in London, as vice president in the currency and interest-rate-swap group. Mr. Sillari will remain in London.

Hong Kong Land, the Hong Kong-based property company, has named Martin Spurrier as genrails and London.

Rudolf Wolff, a subsidiary of the
Toronto-based Noranda Mines of
Canada, is one of the world's bigFawcett joined Hong Kong Land

company's after tax profit was with the Hong Kong government. Bengt Gustafsson as its chief repre-£1.55 million (\$2.09 million), up Mr. Spurier rose through the ranks sentative in Sydney. He previously from £866,000 in 1982. The compa-of Land's subsidiary, Mandarin worked in the banks foreign deny's foreign competitors in Japan Hotels, to become head of Hong are the U.S.-based Gerald Metals. Kong Land Group's communication department in 1978.

> National Westminster Bank has appointed Roger Lacey chief manager of its Singapore branch. He succeeds Jack Miller who is returning to Britain. Previously based in London, Mr. Lacey was the manager responsible for the automotive sector at the bank's international corporate finance division.

Hawker Siddeley International has appointed David Naylor executive director, with responsibility for South America and the Caribbean area. He will be based in London. Formerly in Brazil, he was manager of the Renold Do Brasil Group, an electrical engineering firm that makes power transmission prod-

mken, one of Svenska Handelsh Canada, is one of the world's big-gest metal brokers. Last year the last year after 25 years in personnel banks in Sweden, has appointed

partment in Stockholm.

Samuel Montagn and Co. (Holdings) Jersey Ltd. has appointed David Whitefield managing director of its new Cayman Islands subsid-iary, Samuel Montagu and Co. (Cayman) Ltd. Mr. Whitefield will remain in the Cayman Islands, where he previously worked for Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Co.

Lloyds Bank International has appointed Ron Wintsch principal manager, information technology, in its London head office. Mr. Wintsch was previously information technology co-ordinator, Enropean division, in Geneva. Clive Jenkins, previously lent to Lloyds Bank PLC, the bank's domestic arm, has returned to Lloyds Bank International as senior manager, special duties, Middle East and Af-rica division in London. His responsibilities will be to co-ordinate counter-trade business

In the Far East, Lloyds Banl International has appointed Richard Foody regional manager, shipping, in charge of the bank's recent-ly established ship-finance unit in Hong Kong, Mr. Foody previously worked for the Bank of America in New York and in the American bank's ship finance divisions in Hong Kong and Tokyo.

In Spain, Lloyds Bank International has appointed Neil Spensley general manager, Lloyds Bank Lessing Espana SA, Madrid He was previously based in Madrid for the Bank of London and South America, s wholly owned subsidiary of Lloyds Bank International Lloyds has also named Ian Triay manager, merchant banking ser-vices, Spain, Bank of London and South America. Based in Madrid. he previously worked in London for Lloyds Bank, on secondment from Lloyds Bank International.

LYNNE CURRY

Ricoh to Open European Office

Ricoh Company Ltd. of Japan has announced the appointment of Masamitsu Sakurai as president of its first European office, which is to be situated in Britain. Mr. Sakurai previously worked near Tokyo. where he was the compa-

ager of the European proiect team Ricoh is a large supplier of copying machines and

other equipment for of-



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CAP GEMINI SOGETI

Consolidated revenues totalling F.Fr. 1.4 billion in 1983, for an increase of 37% over the preceding year's figure, place CAP GEMINI SOGETI at the forefront of European professional services companies, and among the five leaders

The Company last year realised more than 50% of turnover outside France: 25% in Europe, where the Group has activities in eight countries, apart from France, and 28% in the U.S.



F.Fr. 72 million, with a profit ratio at 5.1% of turn-over. CAP GEMIN1 SO-GETI, gathering 4,000 em-ployees, devotes its Annual Report to "the D.P. Professional", — which there are 3,400 in the Group and shows the great effort of training and internal promotion made by the company towards its em-

Compagnie Générale des Matières Nucléaires (COGEMA)

2, rue Paul-Dantier. B.P. 4.
78141 — VELIZY-VILLACOUBLAY (France)

Established in 1976, the Compagnie Generale des Matières Nucléaires (COGEMA), is a private company created under-French law, with a capital of 5 billion francs. It is a member of the French Atomic Energy Commission Group. Cogema is the unique industrial company, in the world mastering the whole untegrated nuclear fuel cycle and associated expressed as a service of the company.

mastering the whole mastering and conversion; ated engineering services:

— Uranium exploration, mining, milling and conversion;

— Uranium enrichment;

— Uranium enrichment;

- Fuel assemblies fabrication; Irradiated fuel cessing and transpor-

tation. Cogema's sales have in-creased steadily and in 1983 came to more than 11 billion francs. Also in 1983, the firm's cash flow amounted to 1,8 billion francs and com-bined sales for Cogema and its subsidiaries came to 18 billion francs, 35% of which were attributable

to exports.

AEGON Insurance Group

The AEGON Insurance Group was formed last year by the merger of AGO and Ennia. It is now the second largest insurance company in The Netherlands and one of the top ten in the European Community.



American group compa-nies, Life Investors Insur-National Old Line Insurance Company. AEGON also has subsidiaries in Belgium, The United Kingdom, Spain, The Netherlands Antilles and Surinam.

In addition to insurance the group is active in prop-erty development, invest-ment, mortgages and lei-sure enterprises.



more than 100 production plants on five continents are a reflection of the dynamic development of Bayer. The heart of the company is Bayer AG with factories at Leverku-

Since the year 1863, when the three-man firm of Friedrich

Bayer & Comp. was founded in Barmen (now part of Wupper-

tal), Bayer AG, Leverkusen, has grown into one of the largest worldwide chemical companies with 174,760 employees in Germany and abroad. Out of a modest dyestuffs business during the first few years have grown world sales of DM 37,336

million (1983) and income after taxes DM 754 million. Around 400 companies, of which 300 are headquartered abroad, and

(IKB) makes medium and long-term loans to busi-

nesses at fixed rates. Funds are provided for invest-

ments in plant and equipment, takeovers, conversion of short to long-term borrowing, and capital goods export. Its refinancing is entirely by bonds

sen, Dormagen, Ürdingen Elberfeld and Brunsbüttel and controlling interests in other domestic and foreign enterprises. Those desiring detailed in-formation about the 1983 operations may ask Bayer AG, K-ÖA, DS090 Lever-

kusen, Bayerwerk,

Industriekreditbank AG - Deutsche Industriebank

Hoechst is one of the leading chemical companies in the world and operates in all important fields of the chemical industry. Particular importance attaches to chemical specialities. These include pharmaceuticals, inorganic and organic chemicals, crop protection agents, dyes, surfactants and auxiliaries, technical information systems, special plastics films and industrial fibres and materials.



exports to more than 165 countries. Hoechst Group sales in 1983 rose by DM 37,189 million. 74 percent of sales achieved were abroad. Profit before taxes increased by DM 883 million to DM 1,955 million. In 1983 Hoechst spent DM 1,617 million on research. Worldwide Hoechst has around

180,000 employees. 5

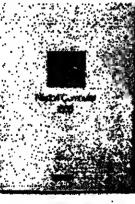
and other long-term borrowing. Industriekreditbank AG Deutsche Industriebank

> Annual Report Financial Year 1983/84

Within the bank's DM 13 billion balance sheet total loan periods have been lengthening. IKB. directly or through subsidiaries, also operates in the Euromarket, hire-purchase credit, leasing and business consultancy. (Its 1983/84 Annual Report will be published in Au-

gust.)

The Nixdorf product range is designed for virtually every application in data and information processing. From micro-computers, the spectrum extends upwards to mainframes, and is sensibly augmented by word processors and communications systems like digital PABX's and digital extensions are applied for the selections are applied for the selections. elephones. Special system solutions are available for speific industries, such as retailing, the restaurant business and banking. The Group sustained its healthy growth during 1983, raising revenue to DM 2,712 billion. 49 per sent of revenue came from activities in Germany, 51 per



cent from the international markets. 54 per cent of revenue was gen-erated by sales of computer systems and perioherals, and 46 per cent by income from rentals and services.

The company is estab-lished in 39 countries around the world. In line with business growth, 1,500 new jobs were created last year, raising the number of more than 17,500.

RHONE-POULENC

Rhone-Poulenc is a prominent group in the forefront of the chemical industry in Europe and throughout the world. The Group employs \$1,000 persons in some sixty countries; exports and foreign-produced goods account for over two-thirds of total sales (F.Fr. 43 billion in 1983) on international markets. Backed up by a strong basic chemicals production, its portfolio of activities is principally oriented towards



the sectors of the future: human and animal health, agrochemicals, fine specialty chemicals, bio-industries.

Its research effort (over 5% of total sales) is particularly significant in important biological sectors: pbarmaceuticals, pbytopharmacenticals, industrial biology and genetic engineering.

Schlumberger

Services to the oil industry Electricity Management Electronic Instrumentation Data Acquisition and Transmission



Semiconductors Automatic Test Equipment Computer Aided Design and Manufacturing

42 RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE, PARIS 277 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK.

SKANSKA

Skanska is one of Europe's leading civil engineering and building contractors, and a full-service corporation offering a complete range of resources for projects of all types and sizes. Within the Skanska Group there are a number of divisions and subsidiaries specializing in every phase of construction: design, engineering component fabrication, erection, man-



agement, administration and finance. On the international market Skanska specializes in large, technically complex and advanced projects, often on a designconstruct or turnkey basis. Gross billings for the Skanska Group in 1983 amounted to SEK 12,159 million (about U.S. \$1,600 million). The num-ber of employees is about 27,500.

Solel Boneh International (SBI) is a member of the Solel Boneh Group, Israel's largest engineering and construc-tion complex. SBI's 30,000 employees carry out world-



wide projects—from standard construction contracts to turnkey projects: tens of thousands of housing units, industrial parks, hotels, over 100 roads and bridges, and 45 major

water works. In 1983 SBI carried out, on current projects, work valued at \$500

SBI's five divisions-Building, Public Works, Water Works, Comprehensive Design and Civil Engineering and Surveying participate in joint ventures with local and international partners in 4 continents focusing on North and

Trusthouse Forte PLC The world's leading hotel and catering company

Trusthouse Forte is one of the largest hotel and catering groups in the world. Its international operations include the Hyde Park and Grosvenor House and Brown's Hotels in London, the George V and Plaza Athènee in Paris, the Westbury in New York, The Plaza of the Americas, Dallas, the Ritz, Modrid, the Hotel des Bergues, Geneva, and the Sandy Lane Hotel, Barbodos. A new luxury hotel is due to

open later this year in New York. with value for money.

The Group's trading receipts in 1983 were \$1,508 million, producing a profit before tax of \$122 million. The company's philosophy is to increase profitability ond earnings per share each year to encourage investment and to improve and expand the business and to give complete customer satisfaction by efficient and courteous service,

UNIFONDS

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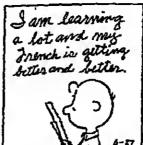
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Sear Chuck Here is a photo of me in front of a World War I pillbox mean Honfleur.



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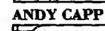




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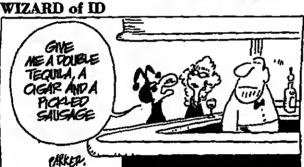
















Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Conadian cents unless marked 5



Amsterdam







than a month's wages for the average Chinese. The most expensive item on Mining's menu is valent of less than inte as "ox hom rolls."

BOOKS

FREE AGENTS

By Max Apple, 197 pp. \$14.50. Harper & Row, 10 East 53d St., New York,

N.Y. 10022. Reviewed by Assarole Broyard

WITH "The Oranging of America" a few years ago, Max Apple established himself as a friendly critic of American culture. What distinguishes him from other critics is the aflection in his voice, as if he were remonstrating with someone he loved -- like parents, children or friends. There's something saintly about him; he's patient and amosed, rather than angry. His wil is tender, soft-edged, insidious.

"Free Agents" is a collection of his stories, essays and satires. It's one of those books that reminds you of a friend who always has a wellstocked refrigerator. When you go to his house, he opens it up and says, in a musing, hospitable voice, "Now, let's see what we have here."

There's some of everything. Apple ranges through organ transplants, post-modernism in the arts, primal therapy. Eskimo love, the national debt, race relations, child raising, computerized diets and international politics. He's

scattered, yet he hangs together. Though he never raises his voice, it is the synthesizer.

"Walt and Will," an imaginative reconstruction of the Disney empire, is pure Max Apple. In Disney's first animated cartoon, Mickey Mouse is an ugly rodent running around at random on all fours. Why is he so ngiy? Walt's practical brother, Will, asks. "Why doesn't he stand up like a man?" Also, "the mouse has to he trying to get something." Will says. "A cheese, a girlfriend, a job — something." And so, eventually, we arrive at Disneyland.
"Bridging" is about a men physical dispension.

"Bridging" is about a man whose 9-year-old daughter Jessica refuses to "trust the world" after her mother dies. Her father tries to persuade her to join the Girl Scouts as a first step, and when she refuses, he joins alone as an assistant Girl Scout leader. He feels that they have to begin somewhere, and this is as good a place as any.

In "The Eighth Day," one of the most successful pieces in "Free Agents," a man attempts to please his lover, who insists on sharing primal therapy with him. He tries to relive his birth, but can't get past his circumcision on the eighth day of his life. At her orging, they search out Berkowitz, the "ritual staughterer," who performed the operation, and ask him to re-enact it. Berkowitz is a spleadid character. "The babies," he says, "always keep their eyes open. You'd be surprised how alert they are."

"Pizza Time," another fine piece, is about a single father who takes his two young children to the ultimate amusement arcade for dinner. When they immediately abandon him in favor of the machines, he says to another deserted father, "I want my children to eat with me, talk with me." The other father says, about both the parent-child and the child-robot relationship. "There hasn't been this kind of hard investment in idolatry since the days of the pharaohs." After an initial demonstration of his

Minim's: Beijing's Budget Maxim's

The Associated Press BELIING - Pierre Cardin has inveited China's first baute cuisine cafe — Minim's — where the masses are invited to sample quiche and crossents. It is located above Maxim's, a copy of the Paris restaurant which caters to foreigners and the normal entree costs more

mechanical inéptitude, the first lather "introlis the power of the forgotten parent" and pitting love against electronics, engages in a titanic struggle with Pac-Man. in "Mouma's Boy." a divorced man who

could not communicate with his wife begins to beat his mother. She was, Apple says, "a small woman who took a punch well." "I hough the blows burt her, she was grateful for the attention." Besides, she says, "There are worse things than hitting your mother." The reader, of course, immediately falls to wondering what they are, and this is how a Max Apple story

Not all of the preces in "Free Agents" work. Some are so relaxed, so casual and laid back. some are so retaxed, so casual and land back, that they hang fire. Apple's nonaggression pact with literature sometimes results in a stalemate. Mostly though, he succeeds, and we begin to dream, with him, of "unrolling the power of the forgotten parent." We imagine our mothers learning to stip punches. Mickey Mouse going back on all fours. After that, we'll see.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times.
This list is based on reports from more than 2,070 bookst
oughout the United States. Weeks on last are not mores.

FULL CIRCLE by Dannelle Steel
AND LADIES OF THE CLUB. by
Helen Hooven Santuntar
THE WALKING DRUM, by Louis L'A-THE AQUITAINE PROGRESSION, by Robert Luthern
THE HAJ, by Leon Uns
THE WITCHES OF EASTWICK, by John
Updile
LINCOLN, by Gore Vidal
BOOK WITHOUT A NAME by Kit Wil-

DREP SIX, by Clive Custler
THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE by Suren Howards
HERETICS OF DUNE by Frank Herter
THE BUTTER BATTLE BOOK, by Dr.

Scene 10
13 POSSESSIONS by leafait Machaet 11
14 HIM WITH HIS FOOT IN HIS MOUTH
AND OTHER STORIES by Seal Bellow 12
15 THE DANGER, by Dick France -

NONFICTION

THE FIRE FROM WITHIN, by Carlos THE NEGHTMARE YEARS; 1930-1940. by William L. Shirer
PAST IMPERFECT, by Ioan Colless
FIRST LADY FROM PLAINS by Rose

THE MARCH OF FOLLY, by Buthace W Tocamen
BALLS, by Geng Netiles and Peter Goles-BALLS, Dy GREEN PROBLEM STATE CONTROLS
MOTHERHOOD: The Served Older Profession, by Ersen Bombeck, NATALER, by Lassn Wood
POWERPLAY, by Mary Commencians
CAVEAT, by Alexander M. Hang M.
MAYOR, by Edward I. Koch.
SWEET SUFFERING, by Natalie Shair

THE DESCOVERERS, by Duniel J. Boor-IS GOOD MORNING, MERRY SUN-SHINE, by Bob Orocne ABVICE, MOW-TO AND MRSCELLANGOUS

EAT 70 WIN, by Robert Ham WEBSTERS NINTH COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY RANDOM HOUSE COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY GO FOR IT!, by Inche S. Kasoria NOTHING DOWN, by Robert G. Abes

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscort

ON the diagramed deal, North opened with one diamond. His rebid of four clubs was a splinter, showing spade support, club shortage and slam interest

He planned a scientific auc-tion that would have allowed him to locate the crucial kings in spades and diamonds. This would have led to a contract of six spades, since he would have known that the diamond king

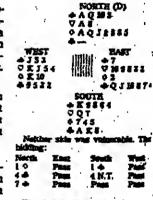
But South got in his part- sigh of relief.

Other Markets

ner's way with a bid of four no-trump, and North had to abandon science. He took a reasonable stab at seven spades, knowing that this con-tract might hinge on a linesse. And it did.

The diamonds were known to be in the dimminy, so West cumumply led the diamond ten in the hope of discouraging a

South looked at this in ago-ny, and looked at West. South finally finessed and breathed a



Tokyo

Jumbles: ICILY CRACK MADMAN GYRATE When they took that tropical vacation, they apparently were saving their money for this—A RAINY DAY

WHAT THEY CALLED

PSYCHIATRIST.

I HOPE YOU'RE NOT TOO HUNGRY. ALL I HEARD MOM

SAY WAS THAT SHE HAD A BONE TO PICK WITH YOU."

THEFC

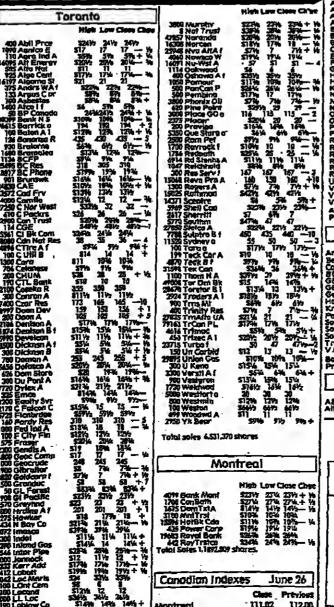
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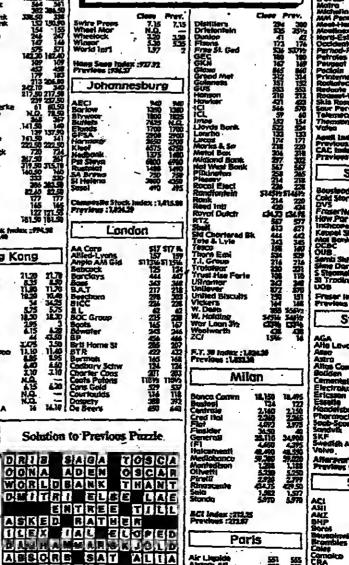




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SPORTS

French Carry the Hopes Of More Than a Country

France kicked off the European soccer championship in Paris this has been, even among the French, s

the Parc des Princes is against Spain, the conflict remains to the

ROB HUGHES

one more time, the French oerve will have to hold strong and the Spanish promise will have 10 amount to more than words. And since France has put more nspiration into this tournament han most nations into the past 20 rears, the onus to make a game of it

ests with the visitor.

Spain has much to answer for, It lid us the favor of removing the plot of West German cynicism but hen denied our dream final by liminating Denmark, the second nost attractive team, in a semifinal natch Sunday in Lyon.

Miguel Munoz, Spain's wily rainer, knows his men face not only the willbower of a host nation nt also the leanings of most of us owards this at times beautifully reative Gallic team. He pleads for fair hearing. He points out that be Spannish are unbeaten in the ournament, that it is not his fault he victory against Denmark was lecided on that wretched penalty

As a former player and coach of

Derwall Quits German Team

PARIS - Jupp Derwall re signed Tuesday as the coach of the West German national soccer team. The announcement was made by the president of the West German Football Federatioo, Hermann Neu-

Derwall, 57, whose term as coach was due to run until the 1986 World Cup, became the first West German coach to quit

LONDON - From the moment the '50s and early '60s, Munoz knows creative soccer when he sees it. He has hailed France as the best since the 1970 Brazilians and truggle for good over evil. talked of following the French
Now that Wednesday's finale in rather than West German example.

Splendid. If all managers did that the sport would blossom again last breath. If artistry is to flourish, as it did after the last war. Alas, we must believe what we see, a Spanish team that continues to select (when fit) Andoni Goicochea, the "butchfit) Andom Goscoenea, the outer-er of Bilbao" who has wrecked the careers of Bernd Schuster and Die-go Maradona and who, on being go Maradona and who, on being called off through injury against West Germany a week ago, chased and blatently kicked Rudi Voller as a parting yellow card gesture.

Goicochea missed the game

gainst Denmark in Lyon, but his lleagues continued the systematic softening up of opponents dur-ing the first half hour.

How much this kind of intimidation contributed to Danish tiredness after halftime I would not care to say. It was predictable that the Danes, having missed early chances and struck the woodwork around the goal, would tire just as the West Germans had dooe

The Danes, too, have lost their composure in past; against bruising Belgians, they retaliated in kind. And when they repeated this han-kari against Spain the match disintegrated until the English referee, George Courtney, had issued eight yellow cards and one red to dismiss the persistent Klans Berr-

Courtney was more severe by far than other referees; they have allowed others to kick with impunity, only to hand out cautions, oot

Yet when Courtney acted — admittedly unilaterally and at times over harshly — even UEFA Secrefinal to France.

booking Rafael Gordillo and Anto- obdurate team. nio Maceda, each for a second time deprived Spain of two of its most effective players.

But let us be fair: Spain, whose subsides.



Preben Elkjaer Larsen walked away in solitude after missing Denmark's final penalty shot. But Spain's Manuel Sarabia made his and rejoiced after sending his team into the final with a 5-4 semifinal victory in penalties.

form had suffered a pathetic World Cop on home soil, has shown an astonishingly recuperative resil-

It is for that, presumably, that Munoz asks us to judge with the head instead of the heart, which we had given to little Denmark. Spain came to France without its dynamic midfielder Zamora, and without strikers Satrustegui and Rincon, all injured. And though front runners Francisco Carrasco and Carlos tary Hans Bangerter joined the Santillana have been lonely figures, chorus of those bleating that the willingness to run to exhaustion Santillana have been lonely figures, referee had somehow bandled the by Julio Alberto and Ricardo Galmal to France. lego from midfield and the refur-their warped logic was that, be-bished speed of left back José Ca-

Spain came for a war, stayed in the European competition, he long enough in each match to sur-deprived Spain of two of its most prise us and perhaps itself by its trophobic safety-first style we have ability to play when the other team for too long accepted in our win-

Yet it has had a day less than France to crase the strain and bumps of a semifinal that went into extra time. And in any case, if the lean Tigana and Luis Fernandez. limbs of Michel Platini and his se- who have carried the ball for his rene little orchestrator, Alain Gir-matchwinners, whose hearts have esse, stay whole, if the French beaten strong when even Platin's mood is as ripe as it should be, the first trophy in their country's been Hidalgo's savior, too; after eighty-year soccer history is there the last gasp winner against Portugalist P for the taking.

France in virtually every position. We have marvelled at the stars. We have forgiven French manager Michel Hidalgo his attempts to gloss over the atrocious headbutt of his cause Courtney did not shrink from macho have provided quality in an defender Manuel Amoros. Hildalgo's long, long insistence on beanty before beast has at last created a

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE PARIS AREA FURNISHED INT'L SERVICE IMMORIUM

ighty-year soccer history is there the last gasp winner against Portugal in Marseille, Hidalgo walked automatically up to Platini and then, almost shyly, almost reverently, touched his captain on the cheek The player had been bigger than the manager. Hidalgo says his players had brought France back from defeat by Mandlikova in January. produced a strong serve and volley game and delighted the packed

hell. They can do the same for the

Women Seeds Advance Easily

seed Martina Navratilova and line. Chris Evert Lloyd, her main challenger for a fifth Wimbledon sin-gles title, opened with easy first going just fine." Navratilova said round victroies Tuesday on the sec-ond day of the All England Lawn

The mitting the ball web, thorning well and everything in practice is going just fine." Navratilova said later. "It takes a while to get used to the Center Court becaue you can't Tennis championships.

Nevratilova, aiming to launch a second Grand Slam sweep of the four majors, beat Peanut Louic, 6-4, 6-0, in 41 minutes while secood seeded Evert ousted Sabrina Goles, 6-I, 6-I, in just under an hour. Landslide victories were the or-

der of the day, underlining the vast gulf between the haves and have nots of women's tennis. No.3 seed Hana Mandlikova ontplayed Elene Eliscenko, 6-1, 6-0; fourth-seeded Pam Shriver outgunned Eva Pfaff, 6-0, 6-4; fifth-seeded Zina Gartison hlanked Rina Einy, 6-0, 6-0; and sixth seeded Kathy Jordan, who ousted Evert from Wimbledon last year, beat Heather Ludoff, 6-1.

But there were some close calls among the men. Mats Wilander, the Australian Open champion who is seeded fourth here, struggled before defeating Sherwood Stewart, 6-4, 6-4, 6-7, 7-5, in a match that lasted 2 hours 20 min-

Wilander, who injured his wrist in training two weeks ago and was a dnuhtful starter for the 107th Championships, looked suspect on grass and his first volleys always vere tentative. Afterwards, he said, "I am still scared to hit the ball hard. My wrist was much better than I thought it would be but I do oot expect to do very well." Fifth-seeded Jimmy Arias, ill at

ease in his first singles tournament on grass, looked like becoming a first-round casualty following a fal-tering start against big-hitting Bernie Mitton before recovering for a 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4 victory. Johan Krick, seeded 12th, need-

ed five sets to overcome Michael Westphal, 6-3, 6-0, 2-6, 6-7, 7-5. Nevratilova, playing well within herself to record her 32nd consecu-

"I'm hitting the ball well, moving

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

practice on it and the grass on it is different from the practice courts."
She said she could nothing about the relative lack of competition. "I think they're all trying to catch up and it brings out the best in them when they play me," she

Evert, humbled by Navratilova 17 days ago in the final of the French Open, occasionally was surprised by Goles' aothoritative backhand but her all-round game always left her in command in the swirling wind of number 1 court. Goles ran down every point but had no answer to Evert's persistence and penetration.

The only problem and I can see is that my concentration is oot what it was," said the 29-year-old Evert "But I'm oot ready to retire yet," she joked with reporters.

Men's Singles
First Round
Mork Kratzmont, Austrollo, def, Nicky Fulwood, Britoin, 6-7, 17-5 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Poul Annocone, U.S., def, Jonaihan Smith, Britain, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 6-4; Tim Mayothe, U.S., def, Marcus
Hooswar, Brazif, 7-5, 7-4 (7-5), 6-1; Alko Leach,
U.S., def, Patalo Arraya, Peru, 7-5 (7-5), 6-3, 6-7
16-7), 6-4; Lelé Shiros, U.S., def, Michael
Schapers, Holland, 6-2, 6-7 (5-7), 7-6 (7-5), 7-4
(7-4); Glanni Octeppo, Italy, def, Van WinItsky, U.S., 6-4, 2-4, 6-6; Rolf Gehrina, West
Germary, def, Pavel Slazil, Czechoslovokia, 6-4.4-7 (5-7), 7-5.4-2; Ken Floch, U.S., def. Rick

Guy Forost, France, del. Heinz Guenthardt, switzerland, 6-2, 6-0, 6-2; Mors Wilander (4), Sweden.del. Sherwood Stewart, U.S., 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, 6-57, 5-7; Terry Moor, U.S., del, Vince van Patten, U.S., 4-6, 4-2, 6-2; Balans Taroczy, Hungary, del, Richard Lewis, Britain, 6-4, 6-4, 7-6, (7-3); Jimmy Arios (5) U.S. del, Bernie Allitian, South Africa, 3-4, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Eddie Edwards, South Africa, del. Chip Hooper, U.S., 7-6, (7-5), 3-4, 6-1, 6-3; Brad Gilbert, U.S., del, Peter Fleming, U.S., 6-4, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3; Christo von Rensburg, South Africa, del, Marco Ostola, Yuposlavia, 6-2, 6-3; Mott Doyle, Iretond.def, Sandy Mayer, U.S., 3-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-7 [5-7], 7-5. (5-7), 7-5,

United Press International

Center Court with some superb shal. West Germany, 6-3, 6-0, 2-4, 67 (11-13), 7
WIMBLEDON, England — Top running forchand drives down the Martine Newscall U.S., 6-4, 6-3, 6-4; Vites Gerwalitis (15), 15-71, 7-5: Tomas Smid (13), Czechoslovakia Larry Stelanki, U.S., 6-4, 6-7 (6-8), 0-4, 6-4, 6-2. Pat Cosh, Australia, def. Robert Segusa. U.S. 7-6 (7-2), 6-4, 6-4; Bill Scanion (14), U.S., def. Eric Korilo, U.S., 7-6 (7-3), 6-7 (5-71, 6-2, 3-6, 13-

Men's first round completed

Men's first round completed
Women's Sineles
First Round
Zine Gerrison (5), U.S., def. Rine Elny, Britpin. 4-0, 4-0; Wendy Turnbull (9), Australia,
del. Shelly Wolpole, Brilain, 6-3, 6-2; Helens
Sukava (14), Coschoslovatkia, def. Roffactida
Repol. Inhit., 6-2, 6-4; Berty Napelesen, U.S.,
def. Rosle Cossoks. U.S., 6-3, 6-1; Martina Navratilava (1), U.S., def. Heather Ludloff, U.S., 6-1, 6-1; Virginia Ruzici, Romanila,
def. Ros Fairbonk, South Africa, 6-1, 6-4; Catorina Lindquist, Sweden, def. Lesile Allen, U.S.,
6-3, 7-6 (7-0); Virginia Wode, Brilain, def. Ann
Herrifckason, U.S., 3-4, 6-3, 6-4.

rina Linaquist, Sweden, de la Rain, U.S., 43, 7-6 (7-9): Virsinia Wade, Britolin, del. Arm Henricksson, U.S., 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.
Chris Evert Lloyd (3), U.S., del. Sobrina Goles, Yuposlavia, 4-1, 6-1): Pam Teepuardem U.S. 64f. Kristin Kinney, U.S., 7-6 (7-4), 7-6 (7-4): Anna Maria Cacchial, Ishiy, del. Petra Huber, Austrio, 6-1, 6-4; Svetlana Chernsvo, Soviel Usion, del. Lucia Romansov, Romania, 1-6, 6-4, 6-4; Army Hotton, U.S., det. Susik Mair, Britain, 6-4, 7-6 (7-5); Amenda Brown, Britoln, del. Victil Nelson, U.S., 6-4, 6-4; Hana Mandilkova (31, Czechoslovakia, def. Elene Ellsenko, Sovial Unian, 6-1, 6-8; Barbara Gerran, U.S., def. Cartra, Lexeli, Sweden, 6-4, 6-4; Cludio Kohder-Kisch, West Germany, def. Barba Bramlett, U.S., 6-1, 6-4, 198 Budarava, Czechoslovakia, de. Marcello Mesker, Holland, 7-6 (8-6), 6-2; Lisa Bonder (11), U.S., def. Jo Louis, Britolin, 2-6, -6, -6, 1, 6-4; Pam Cosole, U.S., def. Petra Huber, Austrio, 6-1, 6-4; Andrea Temeseveri I15), Hungary, def. 1,4-4; Andrea Temeseveri [15], Hungary, def. Jalme Golder, U.S., 6-4, 6-1; Anne Klyamuruny Purdy, U.S. 6-1, 6-4; Bettino Bunga, West Germany, del. Halana Pelistier, Conado, 6-1, Germany, del. Halana Pelletler, Conada, 6-1, 6-2; Sue Barker, Britoin, del. Rene Mentz, South Africo, 2-4, 6-4, 4-1 Tina Machizukt, U.S. del. Katerina Skranska, Czechostovatka, 7-6 (7-1), 6-1) a Durie (10), Britain, del. Kim Shaefer, U.S. 6-2, 6-7 (7-9), 6-0; Soshie Amioch. France, def. Lea Arrianopolis, U.S., 6-3, 6-1; Susan Leo, Australia, del. Terry Hollodov, U.S., 2-4, 6-3, 6-4; Chuldia Montelro, Brozil, del. Anno-Merch Esemander, U.S. 4-6, 2-3; Pana Anno-Morto Fernandez, U.S., 44, 62, 9-7; Part Shriver 141, U.S., def. Eva Pfaff, West Germa ny, 6-0, 6-4; Kim Steinmetz, U.S., def. Koffn Rinoldi, U.S., 6-4, 6-2; Christiane Jolissoint

Royals Batter A's Pitchers in 16-0 Rout

at powered the Kansas City oyals to a 16-0 roup Monday ight over the Oakland A's.

It was the A's their worst defeat efeat since since then-owner harlie Finley moved the franchise om Kansas City to Oakland in

tire a batter.

ounder and three fly balls. "I three hits apiece.

ed two pitches," he said, "my
stball and my deadfish fastball."

Gubicza struck
not allow a hit un anges speeds. fifth "We didn't stand a chance from ter.

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches the first inning on," said Jackie KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Moore, who recently replaced the hated to leave Heimneller out there troit.

from right field to the pitchers d

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

job of getting the ball over the plate." Moore said. "It was sithack-and-bite-the-bullet-time. in three runs with a triple and a double to lead Bostoo past the Ori-This kind of game — there's nothing you can do about it."

The Royals finished with 17 hits.

sted longer but did no better. He Willie Wilson collected three sinat battered for eight runs before gles, including the 1,000th hit of his ving way to the A's most effective career, and scored three runs as the cher of the night — rightfielder Royals extended their winning arry Hancock.

Streak to three games. Steve BalHancock, who last pitched in an boni hit his fourth homer in the last nateur league in Florida, retired three games, a three-run shot. Don 1 four batters he faced on a Slaught and Hal MeRae also had

Gubicza struck out five and did

Brewers 2, Blue Jays 1

Moore said he shifted Hancock In Milwankee, Mark Brouhard om right field to the pitchers drove in three runs to lead the mound to keep his bullpen fresh for
Tuesday's doubleheader.
"Hancock has thrown batting
practice for us and has done a good
Tuesday's doubleheader.
"Hancock has thrown batting practice for us and has done a good
Tuesday's doubleheader.
"Hancock has thrown batting practice for us and has done a good
Toronto. In the opener, Cecil Cooper had three hits and Jaime Cocanower (6-6) allowed five hits over 8% innings to spark Milwaukee's 2-1 victory.

Red Sox 7, Orioles 4

Rangers 5, Angels 4 In Arlington, Texas, Pete O'Bri-Buddy Bell had three hits, includ-

not allow a hit until Bruce Bochte derson homered in helping Seattle be deadfish fastball, he explained, bounced a one-out single in the snap a four-game losing streak with anges speeds.

Let above a internal stream to the snap a four-game losing streak with anges speeds.

Let above a internal stream to the snap a four-game losing streak with a three-hit-anges speeds.

leading the Mets past Philadelphia, 10-5, and to a one-game lead over the Phillies in the NL East. Ron

In St. Louis, Joaquin Andujar became the NL's first 12-game winner as the Cardinals beat Montreal, 5-4. Andujar (12-6) struck ou) eight and walked three before leaving in the eighth with a slighly pulled right hamstring.

In Chicago, Bill Madlock ho-

Final USFL Standings

Brenty, W-Power, 4-L. L. Loskey, 4-7, NRs— Cincinnati, Milner (6), Krenchicki (4). AMERICAN LEAGUE First Gente Torende 800 100 000—1 5 8 ANTWOMBER 100 000—1 5 8 ANTWOMBER 100 001 000—2 8 1 EASTERN CONFERENCE Attentic
W L T Pet. PF PA
16 2 0 389 479 225
14 4 0 378 430 412
3 15 0 .167 259 379
3 15 0 .167 270 492 First Gente
Torsade 808 108 608—1 5 2
Antiworske 818 601 60x—2 6 1
Alexander, Key (7) and Mortinez; Coconower, Fineers (9) and Sondhery, W—Coconower, 6-4, L—Alexander, 5-4.

Second Game
Termeno 900 608 608—4 16 1
Aliventuse 641 408 60x—9 7 1
Actor, Clark (4) and Anortinez, Hernandez (6); Arctiore, Lodd (7) and Schreder, W—McCaure, 2-3, L—Actor, 1-4, HR—Toronto, Alikans (2).
Beston 602 606 516—7 12 0
Beltimere 61 606 386—4 9 2
Bavd, Cleor (7) and Gedman; Davis, Sweogerly (4), T, Marifnez (9) and Rovierd, W— Southern inghm 14 4 0 J78 539 14 8 0 J78 539 14 8 0 J78 549 15 0 J78 549 15 15 7 11 9 J89 329 329 WESTERN CONFERENCE x-Tampa Bay New Orleans Memphis Jacksonville Centrul
13 5 0 .722 618 400
10 8 0 .556 400 382
7 11 0 .387 309 325 Boyd, Cleer (7) and Gedman: Dovis, Swee-earty (4), T.Mariinez (9) and Raylord, W-Boyd, 25, L-Dovis, 64. Datrolt 60 100 256-3 10 1 New York 600 100 256-3 10 1 Pehry, Bair (7), Hernandez (7), Willis (8) and Castilje, Parrish (8); Guldry, Howell (8) and Wyneson, W-Goldry, 65, L-Bair, 41.

to 0 0 .554 338 373 (y-clinched division title) DIVISION PLAYOFFS

Calcage
Beotile and Kearney: Burns, Solliner (6),
Read (8) and Skianer. W.—Beotile, 7-7. L.—
Burns, 2-9, NR.—Seattle, S. Henderson (5),
Ookland
George St. 1813 600—16 17 8
Konsos City 268 183 600—16 17 8 Eastern Conference
Saturday: New Jersey at Philipdelphi
Sunday: Tomps Boy at Birminghom
Western Conference
Saturday: Milchison at Los Angeles
Sunday: Arizona of Houston
Conference Championships
July 2: Western Conference witners Continued 848 868 865 - 2 3 3 Konses City 88 122 4th - 14 17 8 Kruseer, Heimuelter (1), Hencock (7) and Heath, Almon (8); Gubicao end Stausht W-Gubicza, 47, L.—Krusser, 5-3. NRs.—Konses July 7: Western Conference winners July 0: Eastern Conference winners USFL Chemples

Padres 9, Dodgers 4

Astros R. Braves 5 Braves 6, Astros 4

In Atlanta, Dale Murphy hit his 17th homer and Rick Mabler and Donnie Moore combined on an eight-hitter to give the Braves a 6-4 victory and a split in their double-header with Houston. Mark Bailey his two homers to lead the Astros 10

In San Francisco, Eddie Milner led off the game with a homer and Wayne Krenchicki hit a ninth-inning homer to lift Cincinnati past (AP, UPI)

ASSEBALL

American League

All NMESOTA—Recolled Andre David, outfielder, from Toledo of the International
League, Sent Mike Hart, outfielder, to Toledo.

NEW YORK—Assigned Rick, Cerone,
catcher, to Calumbus of the International
League on a 23-day rehabilitation proprom.

Signed Al Leiter, pitcher.

National League

CHICAGO—Placed Leon Durham, first
baseman, on the 15-day disabled list. Purchased the cantract of Thad Basiev, autfielder, from lowe of the American Association.

ST. LOUIS—Announced that 80b Forschpitcher, will be lost to the team for the remainder of the sesson doe to back surgery.

Transition

BASEBALL

the Giants, 2-1.

pitcher, will be lost to the team for the remainder of the season due to back surgery.

SAN FRANCISCO—Placed Jack Clark, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list, effective Tuesday. Recalled Dan Glodden, outfielder, from Phoenix of the Pocific Coast League Returned Scott Garretts, pilcher, to Phoenix, FOOTBALL

Ceruation Feotball League
BRIYISH COLUMBIA—Traded Womer Miles, offensive disement, to Hamilton for tuture considerations.

EDMONTON—Cut Lean Lyszkiewicz, nose suord, and Gord Bolstod, wide receiver.

HAMILTON—Cut Dominic Betro, receiver, HAMILTON—Cut Dominic Betro, receiver, Poul Pica, offensive tuckie, and Redph Schotz defensive tuckie.

defensive tackie.

MORTREAL—Cut Gerald McGrath, kicker, Nerre Bobzen and Orlando Flanagara, line-bockers, Paul Martin, Derek Fpgglani and George Voelk, offensive linemen. Bob Sriags and Steve Nosel, defensive linemen. Alike Coffboun,wide receiver, Joe Curtis, running back, Terry Lettne, Acron Hilliand Brian Dubley, defensive backs, Acauled Roy Kurtz, kicker, from British Columbia for future considerations. Designated Trever Bowles and Mark Hopkins. linemen, for the 6-day inlury list. Placed Stanley Washington and Todd Brown, wide receivers, Blake Nill, offensive lineman, Denny Ferdinand, running back, on lineman, Denny Ferdinand, running book, pr the reserve list.
OTTAWA—Traded Phili Charren, slotback

OTTAWA—Traded Phil Charren, stattack, to Calbary for Weyne Alridge, stattack. Cut Chris Issae and John Evans, auarterbocks, Mariet Ford, receiver, SASKATCHEWAN—Cut Frank Robinson, Instacker, Steve Dennis, defensive back, John Bond, quarterbock, and Randy Fournier, defensive end, Marional Fostball League CINCINNATI—Signed John Forley, running back.

nins back.
NEW & NGLAND—Signed Clorence Weet rs, receiver, to a three-year contract,
United States Football League
PITTSQUEGH—Fired Ellis Rainsberger, orim cooch, Joe Hoering, Frank Louter, Dick Maseley, Bruce DeHoven, Joe Cher, and Bill McConnell, assistant cooch-

Conade Cup
TEAM USA—Named Lou Vaira assistan National Hockey Leope NEW JERSEY—Signed Greg Acter, is a multi-year contract. COLLEGE AMERICAN FOOTBALL COACHES ASSO

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(Continued From Back Page)

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arry Hancock.

368. The loss dropped Oakland to 25 on the road this season. Rookie Mark Gubicza (4-7), hose teammates had scored a to-I of six runs in his seven losses,

as leading 8-0 after the first. A's arter Bill Krueger (5-3) gave up t hits and eight runs and did oot Reliever Gordoo Heimueller

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST

W L Pct.
52 19 .732
43 22 .664
40 22 .554 1
34 27 .479 1
22 37 .437 7
31 40 .437 2
28 39 .418 2
WEST 5T
42 28 .460 —
40 34 .511 4
39 36 .520 5½
34 37 .466 9½
34 40 .459 to
26 44 .371 16

Monday's Major League Line Scores

671 861 886—3 7 1 808 808 886—6 4 8 eLean and Pena; Rainey, Brusstar (8) and sev. W-DeLeon, 5-L L-Rainey, 5-7. 5-Pittsburgh, Madjack 2 (3). First Game 200 121 803—8 12 1 200 610 118—5 7 1

Second Game

110 000 025—4 8 1

anta 850 000 184—6 9 1

sodden, Dawley (2), Solono (5), Sombito W—Archier, 4-2 L—Acciden, 2-3, HRS— lon, Puhl (1), Affanto, Murphy (17), real 103 998 808—4 7 8 Nils 905 899 908—5 18 2 opers. Schatzeder (3), Reardon (4) and ter; Andular, Sutter (0) and Porter, mmer (8), w.—Andular, 12-6. L.—Rogers.

orling, Legry (7), Orosco (8) gad Fifz-2ki: Hudson, Kern (4), Wehrmeister (6), Tookil (5) and Virell W—Darlins.5-2 (-), Viceli (5) and Virell W—Darlins.5-2 (-), Viceli Virel (5), Virel (5

ond Wymestu. W. NR—Deirolt, Garbey (2).
Seettle 800 210 036---6 10 0 000 900---1 0 3 NR-Hontreol, Center (14).
Diese 380 19 380-9 19 3
Angeles 318 200 618-4 9 3
Mitor, Lefferts (7) and Kennedy: Honey-Zochry (5), Diaz (7), Hoober (8), Howell
and Yeaser, W.—Loffor, 7-5, L.—Zochry, 4-2.

602 002 000 00-4 78 1 001 200 100 01-5 16 2

Brewers to a 9-4 victory and a sweep of their doubleheader with Toronto. In the opener, Ceril Company and a street of their doubleheader with a three-run homer as San Diego by the state of the state o

In Baltimore, Tony Armas drove

en's one-out single scored Gary Ward in the 11th imning to give Texas a 5-4 victory over California.

ing a homer, for Texas. Mariners 6, White Sox 1 In Chicago, Jun Beattie (7-7) scattered eight hits and Steve Hen-

Mets 10, Phillies 5 In the National League, in Phila-delphia, Keith Hernandez hit a three-run homer and a double in

Darling (8-3) won his fifth straight. Cardinals 5, Expos 4

Pirates 3, Cubs 0

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Tel: 723 72 24 KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Moore, who recently replaced the fired Steve Boros as the A's manage collected five hits in a game for the liggered an eight-run first inning at powered the Kansas City in the groove but he didn't. I was hoping Krueger would be groove but he didn't. I was hoping to back the following past the Cubs, 3-0. Detailed the groove but he didn't. I was hoping to be a 7-3 triumph over Detailed to back the following pitching of Jose DeLeon and lead the pitching of Jose DeLeo 2 DAYS TO 4 MONTHS RENTAL BUDGET STUDIO OR EXECUTIVE 2 ROOM In Paris to Défense, business area Reception, tel., TV, cor park, Résidence DRON overses Apply to: 39 rue de Suréne 75008 Paris Tels [1] 266 33 26 - tic 650133.

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Well-Informed Burnout

By Russell Baker

for a few days in the political news Maybe it's out of respect for a past when politics and government seemed vitally important.

In those days I felt it a civic duty - a responsibility, a moral obligaonly by studying its daily progress Election Day I could cast a wellinformed vote.

I confess to having taken arro-gant pride in this. I often sneered when millions of utterly uninformed voters overpowered the candidate of my choice.

"Such is the price democracy must pay for its refusal to disenfranchise the ill-informed segment of its population," I said to myself. Ah, but do not think I ever believed my own chosen candidate was much superior to the victorious candidate of the uninformed. I was, after all, well informed, and so knew very well that neither my can-

didate nor theirs was much to boast

about, except in the rarest of elec-

Most often, being well informed meant being able to discern which candidate was the least terrible. Often it required a willingness to vote for the liar rather than the fraud, for the unprincipled lout rather than the mental incompetent, for the petty crook rather than the asoiring Mussolini

Afterward, having met my responsibility by casting a well-informed vote, I experienced cootradictory emotions. These became more intense with the passage of time as I noticed that despite cooscientiously meeting my responsibility and doing my duty, government kept going on very much as though I had not voted at all. Whoever won did not seem to matter much. Nuclear competition cootinued to intensify, tax law continued to become increasingly impenetrable, hureaucracy continued to become more and more labyrinthine, governments continued to spend more and more of the national wealth with less and less to show

Ohviously, I was in an emotionally untenable position: I was duti-

ful and responsible, yet I was helpless. Doing my duty did not seem to NEW YORK — Every four or less. Doing my duty did not seem to matter. If I was helpless to affect the most important leber of new the most important labor of govpouring from the newspapers and television screens. Don't ask why. was responsible, then I must be resonsible for the helplessness of the situation.

Reaching this conclusion, I saw the folly of wallowing daily in the tion - to participate in politics, if tedium of the political news in order to cast a well-informed vote. in microscopic detail so that on Could I not achieve the usual political result much more easily by casting an ill-informed vote or no

> And so I cut back on political news, reading hardly any at all excent for brief immersions every four or five months, one of which I enjoyed this week. It was reassuring to see I hadn't missed much since January.

Apparently it will be a waste of time holding an election for president this fall, since Ronald Reagan aiready has it sewed up. Of course they have to go through with it anyhow - the Constitutioo woo't let the Democrats cancel - but the reporters and columnists are pretty imparient about it all the same.

Walter Moodale obviously doesn't suit them. He's dull. The president, I gathered, is a cinch because he has been looking presidential on television from Asia and Europe, while Mondale hasn't traveled anywhere colorful at all, hasn't done anything exciting except camaign and, what's more, doesn't look presidential.

You might think the reporters and columnists would be delighted with Mondale, since he provides them an easy four months with oothing to do but write that Reagan is unbeatable. Still, oews people are human. They probably would like to slave away writing about a Mondale replacement candidate who looks presidential, maybe somebody like Buddy Ebsen on the "Barnaby Jones" reruns. If I were Mondale, I'd stay off the press plane until Reagan is finished

carrying all 50 states.

After that, everything will continue as always, and as it would continue even if Mondale could look presidential enough to get

New York Times Service

Feminism in Soviet Russia

INTERNATIONAL DEDLETA TOTOLING. ..

An Emigré Writer Says Life for Women Is Anything but Equal

By Judy Klemesrud New York Times Service

TEW YORK - Women of to the authorities." The Soviet Union are often thought of by Westerners as living and working on an equal footing with men. Many are doctors or bold other nontraditional jobs, and they have access to free education, health care and day care. And Soviet laws proclaim the equality between the sexes.

But life for Soviet women is anything but equal, according to Tatyana Mamonova, 40. a feminist who gained worldwide pub-licity in 1980 when she and two other women were expelled from the Soviet Union after publishing an underground feminist journal.

"It is a patriarchy, just like most countries in the West," she said in an interview. "The major difference is that women in the Soviet Union have no right to protest. Everything is underground. If you try to form an organization, it is immediately subject to state scrutiny and broken up."

Mamonova, who oow lives in Paris with her husband and son, was in New York oo behalf of the new book she edited, "Women and Russia: Feminist Writings From the Soviet Union" (Beacon Press). Speaking in Russian -her remarks were translated by an interpreter - she said that the major problems for Soviet women today included these:

• The Soviet family: "It is still male-dominated and something has to be done to change it," she said. "Women face the double hurden of work and having all the responsibilities in the bome. Emancipation as defined by Soviet law means new rights for wom-en, but no new obligations for

· Male alcoholism: "This is often seen as men's way of dealing with the frustrations of living under the Soviet system," she said. But women have the same frustrations. As a result of men's drinking, there is a lot of wifebeating, marital rape and child · Sexual taboos and sexual ig-

oorance: "Many Soviet women have experienced some kind of male terrorism against them, but

because of taboos and puritanical attitudes, they don't like to talk about it and they are afraid to go

• Abortion: "I'm not against abortion," Mamonova said, "but since it's the primary method of birth control, it does have an effect on women's health." She said that some Russian women she knew had had as many as 15 abortions, and that they were usually performed in clinics by unsympathetic doctors who do abortions on several women simultaneously and do not use anesthetics.

Birth control pills and contraceptive devices are in short supply in the Soviet Union, "and sex education is nooexistent," she added. Coodoms, which are generally poorly made, are the most popular method of contraception, she said.

Mamonova, who wrote three of the 29 mostly critical essays in the book, was especially critical of the way women are treated in Soviet maternity hospitals. When she gave birth in a Leningrad hospital to her son, Philippe, now 8, she said the male doctor ("He helped make me a feminist") refused to give her an anesthetic during her protracted labor, saying such treatment was a "luxury." Because visitors are banned from maternity hospitals for fear of infections she was not allowed to see her husband - or even call him on the telephone. Nor was she allowed to take a shower for 10 days. "The whole experience

was a nightmare," she said. Asked if she wasn't pleased that most doctors in the Soviet Union were female, Mamonova said that in medicine, "as in every other field," the real power he with men. Female doctors, she said, are given low-level positions. are overworked and underpaid.

Why don't Soviet women protest more against the existing social structure? A major reason, she said, is the pressure Soviet society puts on women to marry, resulting in a reluctance for wornen to confroot or offend men. Unmarried women, she said, are stigmatized, as are single mothers. "There is a lot of emphasis on preparing young girls to be wives and good mothers," she said.

"But boys are not taught to be good fathers."

Mamonova was also critical of the Soviet Union's day-care system, which she said is available only to working couples. "And even then there is a long waiting list," she said. The women who run these centers, she added, are overworked - each one is responsible for between 30 and 40 children - and poorly paid, and often take their frustrations out on the children.

There are lesbians in the Soviet Union, she said, but if they are discovered, they can be put in mental hospitals and are subject to loss of jobs and designation as unfit mothers. "It's not illegal to be a lesbian," she added, "but it is illegal for a man to be a homosexual. That shows that they take women much less seriously than

Mamonova was raised in Leningrad by a father who was a lawver and a mother who was a bookkeeper. Her father eventually became an alcoholic, she said, and when she was 15, her mother, at her urging, divorced him. "My feminism was definitely influenced by my childhood," she said.

She enrolled in a pharmaceutical institute in Leningrad and left two and a half years later, be-cause, she said, she was spending more time studying the history of the Communist Party than studying herbal medicine." She then worked as a television writer and on a magazine before becom-ing a founder of the underground feminist journal "Almanac: Woman and Russia." Some of the contributors, she said, are now in Soviet prisons.

After being interrogated twice by the Leningrad KGB, Mamon-ova and her family were flown to Vienna. They then moved to Paris, where Mamonova writes, paints and lectures (she has spoken in 22 countries). Her husband, Gennady Shikaryov. 34, is a graphic artist who also types her manuscripts. "He is a very rare man, a real feminist," she said with a smile

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In August, the family will move to Cambridge, Massachusetts, for a year, while Mamonova does research at the Bunting Institute at said, the existing Russian emigré



Feminist Mamonova: "Everything is modereround."

Radcliffe College. She said she planned to write a comparative study of the U.S. and Soviet feminist movements.

Another goal, she said, was to establish an emigre feminist press "that would bring the message to the Soviet Union." So far, she

publishers have refused to publish her material. The dishdents have always been conical of the Rus sian feminst movement," she said. They are just not sympathetic with our goals. In this sense, the nonconformists in their relations with women are absolutely convicts with some and absolutely con-

PEOPLE

American's Claim Ruled Legitimate for Pecrage

The French-born son of a World War II U.S. Access acressed to the rightful heir to the Baronetes of Dunbar of Mocierum and the family fortune, not his illegitimate sec-ond cousin, a former actish Army colonel, according to Lord Lyon King of Arets, Scotland's arbiter of genealogy and heraldry, at a ruling Monday in Edinburgh. The Lord Lyon dismissed Colonel William ber's claim to the title and dechared that it had been vested on Sir Jean Ivor Dunber, 65, now ireing in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. The decision was a victory for Burke se Pecrage a bible of British bluebloods, whose researchers backet Sir lean's claim. "Had the colone won, the whole question of illegiti macy among nobility would have had to be reexamined," said the researcher High Pushett. The 90 year-old former British colone chimed the title and fortune ru moved to be worth up to £1 million about \$1.37 million) because the Sportish Legitimation Act passes by Parliament in 1968 granted ic grimacy to children born out o wedlock if their parents later mar ried allowing them to inherit titles Dunber was born to his lather second wife in 1893 before his per cons married in 1912.

The Dolel Laure, the exiled god king of Tibet, is in Britain for a !? day visit and said he hoped to bot receive and pass on "new ideas" I lectures and meetings with Britis-church officials and Buddhist at

For nine days, a camera-shy in migrant from Hairi chorded as not ple around him speculated abou the identity of the winner of the \$7,110,540 that made up Mass. chusetts' biggest Megabucks jad por. "You know how sometime you just like to keep a secret : yourself." Jean L. Guerrier, 3 said Monday after finally collet ing his first installment of \$284.4. and planning to do "the will of Ge with this money." Guerrier, a U. citizen who came from Haiti years ago, delayed picking up t sackpot because his mother-in-la was recovering from a kidney ope ation, his two daughters were and he was suffering from low back pain. "I wanted everyone be in good health to enjoy it."

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